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FISK.

...ermination of His ...Yesterday Forenoon.

...t Hours--Affecting Incidents.

...erer and What He Says for Himself.

...ignation at the Cowardice of the Act.

...rly Life and Public Career.

...Got Possession of the Erie Railway.

...t Gold Conspiracy and "Black Friday."

...Susquehanna War.

DEATH OF FISK.

...Jan. 7.—A few minutes before ...morning James Fisk, Jr., ex... ...unremitting medical skill ...could do had been done, but

JAY GOULD.

...was in attendance from an early ...ning. His face wore, while ...hope that his friend might re... ...calm expression. No sooner ...ired, however, than Gould's for... ...way, and his grief found vent in

PUBLIC FEELING.

...Fisk's death spread rapidly, ...produced a profound sensa... ...regret. All the asperions that ...heaped upon his character ...forgotten, and only his ...of head and heart were re... ...frankness, his generosity, ...arity. The scene in and ...where the body lay was ...the extreme. It became neces... ...stairs only those who came ... Notwithstanding this, ...number of the friends of Fisk ...the hotel viewed the body; ...among them. Later in the ...to the removal of the body ...residence, the general public ...to view the body.

FISK'S LAST HOURS.

...this morning the first ominous ...in the patient, although ...the first indication of his final ...a little restless; his face had ...and his breathing was less ...gular. On feeling his pulse, Dr. ...it was more rapid, very nearly ... At half-past 6, Colonel Fisk ...breathing in a broken ...then closed his ...ntance in his face had become ... The pallor was more death... ...ture appeared on his forehead. ...was over 160, and the ...by the bedside watching the ...ectively. At 7 o'clock it was at ...ood that he was fast sinking, and ...ger of a sudden ending of his in... ...was very great. His pulse was ...130. Dr. Fisher went down stairs ...manner and asked something of ...ork, then went back again. He ...anxious.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. FISK.

...past 7 Mrs. Fisk arrived. She ...first into the anti-room, and ...wards into the bedroom. Mrs. ...tibly agitated at the bedside of ... This scene was the most heart... ...had yet taken place, and ...could not suppress their ...doctors were appealed to by ...messing little hope, but they ...ated that they dare not say there ...se of life. Fisk was not much ...ants when he was cognizant ...ndings, but seemed never desert... ...ness and fortitude which he ...then first shot.

FAILING FAST.

...there was little change. At ...the doctors consulted, and at 9 ...suppressed excitement about ...almost too intense to bear. At ...friends were permitted to go to his ...he thanked them for coming. ...rapidity of the decline showed ...strongly than ever before. At ...there was eager, suppressed whis... ...was told in every ear that the end ...drawing nigh. At half-past 10 he ...knowing that there were any ...to him. He turned his face to ...noticed no one, and ceased to ...a quarter of 11.

THE POST MORTEM.

...examination took place ... The ball which inflicted the ...entered six inches above the ...one inch and a half to the right ...median line, passed downward ...mentum and mesinary, pierc... ...intestines, and lodged in the ...region, where it was found, ...inches from the point of en...

THE FUNERAL

...at Brattleboro, Vt., Tuesday, ...p.m. The brigade to which the ...was attached has been ordered ...the remains to the depot to... ...Ninth acting as a special funeral ...officers of the brigade will wear ...of mourning thirty days.

STOKES

...the Tombs this morning, and ...on the second tier, where the ...ls are confined. When the ...'s death he expressed regret, ...the deed in a state of frenzy.

INDIGNATION OF THE PUBLIC

...the general wish that the crim... ...tried, convicted, and hanged...

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

...comment thus upon the Fisk ... The *Herald* says the cowardliness ...reaped its first fruits in the ...by awakening for Fisk a wide... ...thy. There is nothing in the case ...hich it from a murder, for which ...the gallows is the penalty of the ...

...pronounces the murderous deed ...cowardly, and will attract toward ...mount of public sympathy to which ...his career has entitled him.

...will say: "In the act may be seen, ...al type, the spirit of these marital ...hich disgrace our pretentions to ...whatever miserable results this ...business may have. It will be a ...result if it enables men who can... ...that murder is murder when perpe... ...the specious plea of upholding ...of marriage, to appreciate the ...when perpetrated with a view of ...concubinage."

MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE SHOOTING.

...the proceedings yesterday in the ...libel suit of Mrs. Mansfield ...Colonel Fisk, both the plaintiff and ...subjected to a rigid examina... ...Mansfield breaking down and ...ears. As a strange coincidence, it ...that Stokes was interrogated as to ...had ever threatened Fisk in any ...seemed somewhat embarrassed by ...but finally said that he had ...threatened him otherwise than with ...ceedings. During all the time he ...the court-room, Stokes was ...self-possessed, with this ...and did not in any way betray the deadly purpose which he executed two hours after leaving the court-room. After the proceedings at court had terminated, the lawyers engaged in the case came down town and proceeded to lunch at Delmonico's. John R. Fellows, Assistant District Attorney, Counseller Spencer, Stokes, and one or two others formed the party. They had just ordered their oysters and were enjoying the meal, when Judge Barnard came in and communicated the fact that the Oyer and Terminer Court had found an indictment against Stokes, when, without a word, Stokes rose hurriedly from his seat and left the room. Stokes, on leaving Delmonico's, at once proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, where, by some means, he had ascertained Fisk was to call, and, passing through the private entrance, ascended the stairs. Fisk soon after drove up in a carriage to the ladies' entrance, passed through the outer door, and asked the doorkeeper if Mrs. Morse was in, and was answered in the negative. He then requested the doorkeeper to see if her daughter was in, and, on his being answered yes, they both passed up stairs, Fisk in advance. Up seven steps from the street there is a small landing. Reaching this, Fisk happened to glance upward, and there saw Stokes standing at the head of the stairs with a pistol in his right hand. He rested the pistol on the baluster, and, taking deliberate aim, fired. Fisk fell upon the landing, uttering the simple exclamation, "Oh!" but immediately got upon his feet again, and, as he did so, Stokes fired again. Then he staggered, turned as if to take refuge in flight, and, partially sliding, reached the bottom of the stairs, where he fell. Stokes, after firing the second shot, walked leisurely away; threw his pistol upon a sofa in the ladies' parlor, went down stairs and attempted to make his escape, but was stopped by some of the men connected with the hotel and detained until the police arrived. Mrs. Morse, the lady Fisk called at Grand Central to see, is his mother-in-law.

PROVISIONS OF FISK'S WILL.

The following are the provisions of Colonel Fisk's will: Mrs. Hooker, his sister, receives $100,000 in Narragansett Steamship Company shares. His father and mother receive $3,000 a year each. To each of the two Misses Morse he bequeathed $3,000 a year. To the Ninth Regiment, $11,000. This gift was made a week ago, but was legalized last night. To his wife he bequeathed the balance of his property of all kinds. To Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most disinterested friendship, he left his personal effects, and entrusted to him the labor of love, as it is called in the will, of carrying out all his (Mr. Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvements. Mrs. Fisk inherits all her deceased husband's shares in the Erie Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUPPOSED CAUSES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—All sorts of stories continue to be circulated about the immediate cause of Stokes' shooting Fisk. One is that Josephine Mansfield, after Saturday's examination at Yorkville, said to Stokes, "If I were a man, Fisk would not live to see another sun set. If I had a true friend he would right my wrongs. Such a scoundrel as Fisk ought to be killed like a mad dog." This is said to have been the cue on which Stokes acted. Another report is that Stokes had heard Fisk had boasted that he would send Stokes to Sing Sing for perjury, and that he had intended to have Stokes arrested on such charge. Stokes' friends declare he was in great dread lest Fisk would, by his influence with corrupt Judges, have him thrown into prison, or attempt his assassination by hired braves, as in D. B. Eaton's case, and that for this reason Stokes constantly went armed.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

Fisk and Stokes were wildly infatuated with Mansfield, and it is stated that within two weeks Fisk had sent word to her that he would compromise all suits and make peace with her and Stokes, if she would live with him again. Fisk is reported to have sworn that no man should live harmoniously with Josephine if he could help it; that she belonged to him, and him only, by right of purchase.

FISK'S ESTATE.

Those claiming to know say Fisk's estate will be worthless when his debts are paid and his suits settled; that he has been living at an expense of at least $1,000,000 a year, saying he did not want to leave anything for his relatives to fight over after he had gone.

THE ERIE.

Persons well acquainted with the Erie Road say, Fisk being dead, that if Gould be removed the company will be found to own nothing but the road and rolling stock; that it owes every dollar, and that there are mortgages upon it that no one suspects; that Gould, Tweed and others besought Fisk last night to keep silent concerning Erie's affairs, and not expose any of their debts or plans, because he knew death to be near.

THE WOMAN MANSFIELD.

It is rumored that Mansfield left the city this evening, fearing arrest as an accomplice, or possibly to avoid importunities of reporters, who are constantly beseiging her doors.

THE RULING PASSION.

Last evening Fisk is said to have offered to bet even that he would recover.

STOKES' PROVOCATION.

Numerous speculations still prevail as to the cause of Stokes' crime, but the most probable and best believed attributes the murder to a feeling of long and bitter hatred held by Stokes toward his rival on account of the latter's constant triumphs over him in the courts and in business transactions. This feeling grew more intense after each successive defeat, and finally reached its culminating point in consequence of Judge Brady's adverse decision, on Friday, concerning the publication of Fisk's love-letters; the severe and humiliating cross-examination which Mrs. Mansfield and himself were subjected to yesterday, and his rumored indictment by the Grand Jury for blackmail, on Fisk's own complaint, all three of which events followed each other in rapid order. Persons of his acquaintance supposed that he must have heard of the bench warrant for his arrest while at the Yorkville Police Court, and that he left that place infuriated with the prospect of being put into jail a second time through his adversary's influence, and determined to avenge his real or fancied wrongs in a summary manner. Those who best knew the relations between Fisk and Stokes, state that the fatal feud first arose from jealousy on the part of the former, who looked with disfavor on the affectionate manner in which Josephine Mansfield treated Stokes. The trouble deepened, with the refusal of Mrs. Mansfield to renounce him or prohibit him from entering her house. In retaliation for the slight put on him, Fisk proceeded to rescind certain verbal contracts for large amounts which Stokes held with the Erie Railway. After this had been accomplished, Stokes was asked to sell out the shares which he held in an oil refinery at Green Point, or buy out the other owners. He accepted the latter alternative, and an agreement upon the price was fixed between him and Fisk, but the other stockholders would not agree to the arrangement, and so it fell through. Subsequently, Stokes sent a note to Fisk requesting a meeting at Delmonico's, that they might reconcile the differences existing between them. Fisk responded to the appointment, and, on reaching Delmonico's, remarked to Stokes, "I thought I could cut nearer a man's heart than any one in New York, but you go plump through it." Stokes proposed to let Mrs. Mansfield act as arbitrator of their differences, and Fisk assented to the proposal. A conference afterward took place between Fisk, Stokes, and Mrs. Mansfield, but it did not result in any change in the situation of affairs. The next development in the fight between the two men was the arrest and imprisonment of Stokes, on a charge of embezzlement. This happened about a year ago, and caused a good deal of talk at the time.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH STOKES.

No one believes for a moment that Stokes will be hanged. It is generally believed that he will be sentenced to prison for a term of years and then pardoned. His friends say he has had wrongs enough at Fisk's hands to make any man wild and crazed, and they claim that his persecutions by Fisk have made him irresponsible for his conduct for months past. They declare that when the whole story is told that the sympathies of the public will be with Stokes, who has from the first been most foully injured.

A TRAP FOR STOKES.

A story is current that two years ago when Fisk first had reason to believe Stokes was his rival in the affections of Mansfield, he told her Erie was going up on a certain day, believing she would inform her other lover, (Stokes) and that he would attempt to profit by the information. Fisk was right in his surmise. Stokes purchased Erie heavily, borrowing largely. Erie went down, and Stokes lost over $100,000. This was Fisk's financial revenge, and it is said he often boasted of it.

FISK'S PUBLIC CAREER.

The public career of James Fisk, Jr., has been immortalized by the three trenchant articles of Charles F. and Henry Adams in the *North American* and *Westminster Reviews*, entitled "A Chapter of Erie," "The New York Gold Conspiracy," and "An Erie Raid,"—the last relating to Fisk's semi-military seizure of the Albany & Susquehanna Railway in the autumn of 1869. From these articles, which have been recently republished by the house of James R. Osgood & Co., we compile the following narrative of his extraordinary career:

HIS EARLY LIFE.

He came originally from Vermont, probably the most respectable and correct State in the Union, and his father had been a peddler who sold goods from town to town in his native valley of the Connecticut. The son followed his father's calling with boldness and success. He drove his huge wagon, made resplendent with paint and varnish, with four or six horses, through the towns of Vermont and Western Massachusetts; and when his father remonstrated in alarm at his reckless management, the young man, with his usual bravado, took his father into his service at a fixed salary, with the warning that he was not to put on airs on the strength of his new dignity. A large Boston firm which had supplied his goods on credit, attracted by his energy, took him into the house; the war broke out; his influence drew the firm into some bold speculations which were successful; in a few years he retired with some £20,000, which he subsequently lost. He formed a connection with Daniel Drew in New York, and a new sign, ominous of future trouble, was raised in Wall street, bearing the names of Fisk & Belden, brokers.

Personally Mr. Fisk was coarse, noisy, boastful, ignorant; the type of a young butcher in appearance and mind. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between him and his future associate, Gould. One was small and slight in person, sallow, reticent, and stealthy, with a trace of Jewish origin. The other was large, florid, gross, talkative, and obstreperous. Mr. Fisk's redeeming point was his humor, which had a strong flavor of American nationality. His mind was extraordinarily fertile in ideas and expedients, while his conversation was filled with unusual images and strange forms of speech, which were caught up and made popular by the New York press. In respect to honesty as between Gould and Fisk, the latter was, perhaps, if possible, less deserving of trust than the former. A story [illegible] is told by him, which illustrates his estimate of abstract truth. An old woman who had bought of the elder Fisk a handkerchief which cost ninepence in the New England currency, where six shillings are reckoned to the dollar, complained to Mr. Fisk, Jr., that his father had cheated her. Mr. Fisk considered the case maturely, and gave a decision based on *a priori* principles. "No!" said he, "the old man wouldn't have told a lie for ninepence;" and then, as if this assertion needed some reasonable qualification, he added, "though he would have told eight of them for a dollar!" This distinction as regards the father may have been just, since the father seems to have held old-fashioned ideas as to wholesale and retail trade; but in regard to the son even this relative degree of truth cannot be predicted with any truth, since, if the Investigating Committee of Congress and its evidence are to be believed, Mr. Fisk seldom or never speaks truth at all.

An intrigue equally successful and disreputable brought these two men into the Erie Board of Directors, whence they speedily drove their more timid predecessor, Drew. In July, 1868, Gould made himself President and Treasurer of the corporation. Fisk became Comptroller. A young lawyer, named Lane, became counsel. These three Directors made a majority of the Executive Committee, and were masters of Erie. The Board of Directors held no meetings. The Executive Committee was never called together, and the three men—Fisk, Gould, and Lane—became from this time the absolute, irresponsible owners of the Erie Railway, not less than if it had been their personal property and plaything.

This property was in effect, like all the great railway corporations, an empire within a republic. It consisted of a trunk line of road 459 miles in length, with branches 314 miles in extent, or 773 miles of road in all. Its capital stock amounted to £7,000,000. Its gross receipts exceeded £3,000,000 per annum. It employed not less than 15,000 men, and supported their families. Over all this wealth and influence, greater than that directly swayed by any private citizen, greater than is absolutely and personally controlled by most kings, and far too great for the public safety, either in a democracy or in any other form of society, the vicissitudes of a troubled time placed two men in irresponsible authority; and both these men belonged to a low and degraded moral and social type. Such an elevation has been rarely seen in modern history. Even the most dramatic of modern authors, even Balzac himself, who so loved to deal with similar violent alternations of fortune, or Alexandre Dumas, with all his extravagance of imagination, never have reached a conception bolder or more melodramatic than this, nor have they ever ventured to conceive a plot so enormous, or a catastrophe so original, as was now to be developed.

One of the earliest acts of the new rulers was such as Balzac or Dumas might have predicted and delighted in. They established themselves in a palace. The old offices of the Erie Railway were in the lower part of the city, among the wharves and warehouses; a situation, no doubt, convenient for business, but by no means agreeable as a residence; and the new proprietors naturally wished to reside on their property. Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould accordingly bought a huge building of white marble, not unlike a European palace, situated about two miles from the business quarter, and containing a large theatre or opera house. They also purchased several smaller houses adjoining it. The opera house cost about £140,000, and a large part of the building was at once leased, by the two purchasers, to themselves as the Erie corporation, to serve as offices. This suite of apartments was then furnished by themselves, as representing the corporation, at an expense of some £60,000, and in a style which, though called vulgar, is certainly not more vulgar than that of the President's official residence, and which would be magnificent in almost any palace in Europe. The adjoining houses were connected with the main building; and in one of these Mr. Fisk had his private apartments, with a private passage to his opera-box. He also assumed direction of the theatre, of which he became manager-in-chief. To these royal arrangements he brought tastes which have been commonly charged as the worst results of royal license. The atmosphere of the Erie offices was not supposed to be disturbed with moral prejudices; and as the opera itself supplied Mr. Fisk's mind with amusements, so the opera *troupe* supplied him with a permanent harem. Whatever Mr. Fisk did was on an extraordinary scale.

HOW FISK AND GOULD GOT POSSESSION OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Daniel Drew and his then lieutenants, James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, had fled to Jersey City, in the summer of 1868, to avoid arrest by Judge Barnard, in an action commenced against them by Cornelius Vanderbilt, for an over issue of 60,000 shares of Erie stock in defiance of Barnard's injunction.

Early in April Mr. Drew took advantage of that blessed immunity from arrest which the Sabbath confers on the hunted of the law, to revisit the familiar scenes across the river. His visit soon resulted in conferences between himself and Vanderbilt, and these conferences naturally led to overtures of peace. Though the tide was turning against the great railroad king, though an uncontrollable popular feeling was fast bearing down his schemes of monopoly, yet he was by no means beaten or subdued. His plans, however, had evidently failed for the present; as he expressed himself, he could easily enough buy up the Erie Railway, but he could not buy up the printing-press. It was clearly his interest to abandon his late line of attack, and to bide his time patiently, or to possess himself of his prey by some other method. The wishes of all parties, therefore, were fixed on a settlement, and no one was disposed to stand out except in order to obtain better terms. The interests, however, were multifarious. There were four parties to be taken care of, and the depleted treasury of the Erie Railway was doomed to suffer.

The details of this masterpiece of Wall street diplomacy have never come to light, but Mr. Drew's visits to New York became more frequent and less guarded; by the middle of April he had appeared in Broad street on a week-day, undisturbed by fears of arrest, and soon rumors began to spread of misunderstandings between himself and his brother exiles. It was said that his continual absences alarmed them; that they distrusted him; that his terms of settlement were not theirs. It was even asserted that his orders on the treasury were no longer honored, and that he had, in fact, ceased to be a power in Erie. Whatever truth there may have been in these rumors, it was very evident his associates had no inclination to trust themselves within the reach of the New York courts until a definite treaty, satisfactory to themselves, was signed and sealed. This probably took place about the 25th of April; for on that day the Erie camp at "Fort Taylor," as their uninviting hotel had been dubbed, was broken up, the President and one of the Executive Committee took steamer for Boston, and the other Directors appeared before Judge Barnard, prepared to purge themselves of their contempt.

Though the details of negotiation have never been divulged, yet it was clear enough what three of the four parties desired. Commodore Vanderbilt wished to be relieved of the vast amount of stock with which he was loaded, and his friends, Work and Schell, in whose names the battle had been fought, must be protected. Mr. Drew desired to settle his entangled accounts as treasurer, and to obtain a release in full, which might be pleaded in future complications. Mr. Eldridge and his Boston friends were sufficiently anxious to be relieved of the elephant they found on their hands, in the Erie Railway of New York, and to be at leisure to devote the spoils of their victim to the development of their New England enterprise. Messrs. Gould and Fisk alone were unprovided for, and they alone presented themselves as obstacles to be overcome by railroad diplomacy.

At last, upon the 2d of July, Mr. Eldridge formally announced to the Board of Directors that the terms of peace had been agreed upon. Commodore Vanderbilt was, in the first place, provided for. He was to be relieved of 50,000 shares of Erie stock at 70, receiving therefor $2,500,000 in cash and $1,250,000 in bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie at 80. He was also to receive a further sum of $1,000,000 outright, as a consideration for the privilege the Erie Road thus purchased of calling upon him for his remaining 50,000 shares at 70 at any time within four months. He was also to have two seats in the Board of Directors, and all suits were to be dismissed and offences condoned. The sum of $429,250 was fixed upon as a proper amount to assuage the sense of wrong from which his two friends Work and Schell had suffered, and to efface from their memories all recollection of the unfortunate "pool" of the previous December. Why the owners of the Erie Railway should have paid this indemnity of $4,000,000 is not very clear. The operations were apparently outside of the business of a railway company, and no more connected with the stockholders of the Erie than were the butchers' bills of the individual doctors.

While Vanderbilt and his friends were thus provided for, Mr. Drew was to be left in undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of his recent operations, but was to pay into the treasury $540,000 and interest, in full discharge of all claims and causes of action which the Erie Company might have against him. The Boston party, as represented by Mr. Eldridge, was to be relieved of $5,000,000 of the Boston, Hartford & Erie bonds, for which they were to receive $4,000,000 of Erie acceptances. None of these parties, therefore, had anything to complain of, whatever might have been the sensations of the real owners of the railway. A total amount of some $9,000,000 in cash was drawn from the treasury in fulfilment of this *settlement*, as the persons concerned were pleased to term this remarkable disposition of property entrusted to their care.

Messrs. Gould and Fisk still remained to be taken care of, and to them their associates left—the Erie Railway.

WHAT THEY DID WITH IT.

Thus, in the early days of July, 1868, Messrs. Fisk and Gould found themselves beginning life, as it were, in absolute control of the Erie Railway, but with an empty treasury and a doubtful reputation. Outwardly, things did not look unpromising. The legal complications were settled, and the fearful load imposed by the settlement upon the already overburdened resources of the road was not, of course, imparted to the public. It is unnecessary to add that the "outside" holders of the stock were, in the counsels of the managers, included in that public, the inquiries of which in regard to the affairs of the company were looked upon by the ring in control as downright impertinence. A calm—deceitful indeed, but yet a calm—succeeded the severe agitations of the money market. All through the month of July money was easy and ruled at 3 or 4 per cent; Erie was consequently high, and was quoted at about 70, which enabled the company to dispose without the Vanderbilt stock. It may well be believed that Messrs. Fisk and Gould could not have regarded their empty treasury, just depleted to the extent of nine millions—trust funds misapplied by Directors in the processes of stock-gambling—without serious question as to their ability to save the road from bankruptcy. The October election was approaching; Vanderbilt was still a threatening element in the future, and new combinations might arise. Millions were necessary, and must at once be forthcoming. The new officials were, however, men of resource, and were not men of many scruples. The money must be raised, and recent experience indicated a method of raising it. Their policy, freed from the influence of Drew's vascillating, treacherous, and withal timid nature, could now be bold and direct. The pretence of resistance to monopoly would always serve them, as it had served them before, as a plausible and popular cry. Above all, their councils were free from interlopers and spies; for the first act of Messrs. Gould and Fisk had been to do away with the old Board of Auditors, and to concentrate all power in their own hands as President, Treasurer, and Comptroller. Fortunately for them it was midsummer, and the receipts of the road were very heavy, supplying them with large sums of ready money; most fortunately for them also, a strange infatuation at this time took possession of the English mind.

Shrewd as the British capitalist proverbially is, his judgment in regard to American investments has been singularly fallible. When our national bonds went begging at a discount of 60 per cent, he transmitted them to Germany and refused to touch them himself. At the very same time a class of railroad securities—such as those of this very Erie Railway, or, to cite a yet stronger case, those of the Atlantic & Great Western Road—was gradually absorbed in London as an honest investment long after these securities had "gone into the street" in America. It was this strange fatuity which did much to bring on the crash of May, 1866. Even that did not seem to teach wisdom to the British bankers, who had apparently passed from the extreme of caution to the extreme of confidence. They now, after all the exposures of the preceding months, rushed into Erie, apparently because it seemed cheap, and the prices in New York were sustained by the steady demand for stock on foreign account. Not only did this curious infatuation, involving purchases to the extent of a hundred thousand shares, cover up the operations of the new ring, but, at a later period, the date of the possible return of this stock to Wall street, was the hinge on which the success of its culminating plot was made to turn.

The appearance of calm lasted but thirty days. Early in August it was evident that something was going on. Erie suddenly fell 10 per cent; in a few days more it experienced a further fall of 7 per cent, touching 44 by the 19th of the month, upon which day, to the astonishment of Wall street, the transfer-books of the company were closed preparatory to the annual election. As this election was not to take place until the 13th of October, and as the books had thus been closed thirty days in advance of the usual time, it looked very much as though the managers were satisfied with the present disposition of the stock, and meant, by keeping it where it was, to preclude any such unpleasantness as an opposition ticket. The courts and a renewed war of injunctions were of course open to any contestants, including Commodore Vanderbilt, who might desire to avail themselves of them; probably, however, the memory of recent struggles was too fresh to permit any one to embark on those treacherous waters. At any rate, nothing of the sort was attempted. The election took place at the usual time, and the ring in control voted itself, without opposition, into a new lease of power. Two new names had meanwhile appeared in the list of Erie Directors,—those of Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed, the two most prominent leaders of that notorious ring which controls the proletariat of New York city and governs the politics of the State. The alliance was an ominous one, for the construction of the new Board can be stated in few words, and calls for no comment. It consisted of the Erie ring and the Tammany ring, brought together in close political and financial union; and, for the rest, a working majority of supple tools and a hopeless minority of respectable figureheads. This formidable combination shot out its feelers far and wide; it wielded the influence of a great corporation with a capital of $100,000,000; it controlled the politics of the first city of the New World; it sent its representatives to the Senate of the State, and numbered among its agents the Judges of the courts. Compact, disciplined, and reckless, it knew its own power and would not scruple to use it.

It was now the month of October, and the harvest had been gathered. The ring and its allies determined to reap their harvest also, and that harvest was to be nothing less than a contribution levied, not only upon Wall street and New York, but upon all the immense interests, commercial and financial, which radiate from New York all over the country. Like the Cæsar of old, they issued their edict that all the world should be taxed. The process was not novel, but it was effective. A monetary stringency may be looked for in New York at certain seasons of every year. It is generally most severe in the autumn months, when the crops have to be moved, and the currency is drained steadily away from the financial centre toward the extremities of the system. The method by which an artificial stringency is produced is thus explained in a recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency: "It is scarcely possible to avoid the inference that nearly one-half of the available resources of the National Banks in the city of New York are used in the operations of the Stock and Gold Exchange; that they are loaned upon the security of stocks which are bought and sold largely on speculation, and which are manipulated by cliques and combinations, according as the bulls or bears are for the moment in the ascendancy. * * * Taking advantage of an active demand for money to move the crops West and South, shrewd operators form their combinations to depress the market by 'locking up' money,—withdrawing all they can control or borrow from the common fund; money becomes scarce, the rate of interest advances, and stocks decline. The legitimate demand for money continues; and, fearful of trenching on their reserve, the banks are strained for means. They dare not call in their demand loans for that would compel their customers to sell securities on a falling market, which would make matters worse. Habitually lending their means to the utmost limit of prudence, and their credit much beyond that limit, to brokers and speculators, they are powerless to afford relief; their customers, by the force of circumstances, become their masters. The banks cannot hold back or withdraw from the dilemma in which their mode of doing business has placed them. They must carry the load to save their margins. A panic which should greatly reduce the price of securities, would occasion serious, if not fatal, results to the banks most extensively engaged in such operations, and would produce a feeling of insecurity which would be very dangerous to the entire banking interest of the country."

All this machinery was now put in motion; the banks and their customers were forced into the false position described, and toward the end of October it had become perfectly notorious in Wall street that large new issues of Erie had been made, and that these new issues were intimately connected with the sharp stringency then existing in the money market. It was at last determined to investigate the matter, and upon the 27th of the month a committee of three was appointed by the Stock Exchange to wait upon the officers of the corporation with the view of procuring such information as they might be willing to impart. The committee called on Mr. Gould and stated the object of their visit. In reply to their inquiries Mr. Gould informed them that Erie convertible bonds for ten millions of dollars had been issued, half of which had already been, and the rest of which would be, converted into stock; that the money had been devoted to the purchase of Boston, Hartford & Erie bonds for five millions, and also, of course, to payments for steel rails. The committee desired to know if any further issue of stock was in contemplation, but were obliged to rest satisfied with a calm assurance that no new issue was just then contemplated except "in certain contingencies" from which enigmatical utterances Wall street was left to infer that the exigencies of Messrs. Gould and Fisk were elements not to be omitted from any calculations as to the future of Erie and the money market. The amount of these issues of new stock was, of course, soon whispered in a general way; but it was not till months afterward that a sworn statement of the Secretary of the Erie Railway revealed the fact that the stock of the corporation had been increased from $34,265,300 on the 1st of July, 1868, the date when Drew and his associates had left it, to $57,766,300 on the 24th of October of the same year, or by 235,000 shares in four months. This, too, had been done without consultation with the Board of Directors, and with no other authority than that conferred by the ambiguous resolution of February 19. Under that resolution the stock of the company had now been increased 138 per cent in eight months. Such a process of inflation may, perhaps, be justly considered the most extraordinary feat of financial legerdemain which history has yet recorded.

Now, however, when the committee of the Stock Exchange had returned to those who sent them, the mask was thrown off, and operations were conducted with vigor and determination. New issues of Erie were continually forced upon the market until the stock fell to 35; greenbacks were locked up in the vaults of the banks, until the unexampled sum of twelve millions was withdrawn from circulation; the prices of securities and merchandise declined; trade and the autumnal movement of the crops were brought almost to a stand-still; and loans became more and more difficult to negotiate, until at length even 1 1-2 per cent a day was paid for carrying stocks. Behind all this it was notorious that some one was pulling the wires, the slightest touch upon which sent a quiver through every nerve of the great financial organism, and wrung private gain from public agony. The strange proceeding reminds one of those scenes in the chambers of Inquisition where the judges calmly put their victim to the question, until his spasms warned them not to exceed the limits of human endurance. At last the public distress reached the ears of the Government at Washington. While it was simply the gamblers of Wall Street who were tearing each other, their clamor for relief excited little sympathy. When, however, the suffering had extended through all the legitimate business circles of the country,—when the scarcity of money threatened to cut off the winter food of the poor, to rob the farmer of the fruits of his toil, and to bring ruin upon half the debtor class of the community,—then even Mr. McCulloch, pledged as he was to contraction, was moved to interfere. The very revenues of the Government were affected by the operation of gamblers. They were therefore informed that, if necessary, fifty millions of additional currency would be forthcoming to the relief of the community, and then, and not till then, the screws were loosened.

THE ERIE DIRECTOR'S BILL.

It was not until the 10th of February that Judge Cardozo published his decision setting aside the Sutherland Receivership, and establishing on a basis of authority the right to over-issue stock at pleasure. The subject was then as obsolete and forgotten as though it had never absorbed the public attention. And another "settlement" had already been effected. The details of this arrangement have not been dragged to light through the exposures of subsequent litigation. But it is not difficult to see where and how a combination of overpowering influence may have been effected, and a guess might even be hazarded as to its objects and its victims. The fact that a settlement had been arrived at was intimated in the papers of the 26th of December. On the 19th of the same month a stock dividend of 80 per cent in the New York Central had been suddenly declared by Vanderbilt. Presently the Legislature met. While the Erie ring seemed to have good reasons for apprehending hostile legislation, Vanderbilt, on his part, might have feared for the success of a bill which was to legalize his new stock. But hardly a voice was raised against the Erie men, and the bill of the Central was safely carried through. This curious absence of opposition did not stop here, and soon the two parties were seen united in an active alliance. Vanderbilt wanted to consolidate his roads; the Erie Directors wanted to avoid the formality of annual elections. Thereupon two other bills went hastily through this honest and patriotic Legislature, the one authorizing the Erie Board, which had been elected for one year, to classify itself so that one-fifth only of its members should vacate office during each succeeding year, the other consolidating the Vanderbilt roads into one colossal monopoly. Public interests and private rights seem equally to have been the victims. It is impossible to say that the beautiful unity of interests which led to such results was the fulfilment of the December settlement; but it is a curious fact that the same paper which announced in one column that Vanderbilt's two measures, known as the consolidation and Central scrip bills had gone to the Governor for signature, should, in another, have reported the discontinuance of the Belmont and Whelpley suits, by the consent of all interested. It may be that public and private interests were not thus balanced and traded away in a servile Legislature, but the strong probabilities are that the settlement of December made white even that of July. Meanwhile, the conquerors,—the men whose names had been made notorious through the whole land in all those infamous proceedings,—were at last undisputed masters of the situation, and no man questioned the firmness of their grasp on the Erie Railway. They walked erect and proud of their infamy through the streets of our great cities; they voluntarily subjected themselves to that to which other depredators are compelled to submit, and, by exposing their portraits in public conveyances, converted noble steamers into branch galleries of a police office.

THE GREAT GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The great gold conspiracy of September, 1869, was a conception of Mr. Jay Gould's. Fisk does not appear in it until Corbin, President Grant's brother-in-law, and Butterfield, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, had been relieved.

Down to this moment Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has not appeared in the affair. Gould had not taken him into his confidence; and it was not until after the 10th of September that Gould appears to have decided that there was nothing else to be done. Fisk was not a safe ally in so delicate an affair, but apparently there was no choice. Gould approached him; and, as usual, his touch was like magic. Mr. Fisk's evidence begins here, and may be believed when very strongly corroborated:

> Gold having settled down to 35, and I not having cared to touch it, he was a little sensitive on the subject, feeling as if he would rather take his losses without saying anything about it. * * * One day he said to me, "Don't you think gold has got to the bottom?" I replied that I did not see the profit in buying gold unless you have got into a position where you can command the market. He then said he had bought quite a large amount of gold, and I judged from his conversation that he wanted me to go into the movement and help strengthen the market. Upon that I went into the market and bought. I should say that was about the 15th or 16th of September. I bought at that time about seven or eight millions, I think.

The market responded slowly to these enormous purchases; and on the 16th the clique was still struggling to recover its lost ground.

Meanwhile Mr. Gould had placed another million and a half of gold to the account of General Butterfield, and notified him of the purchase. So Mr. Gould swears in spite of General Butterfield's denial. The date of this purchase is not fixed. Through Mr. Corbin a notice was also sent by Gould about the middle of September to the President's private Secretary, General Porter, informing him that half a million was placed to his credit. General Porter instantly wrote to repudiate the purchase, but it does not appear that Butterfield took any notice of Gould's transaction on his account. On the 10th of September the President had again come to New York, where he remained his brother-in-law's guest till the 13th; and during this visit Mr. Gould appears again to have seen him, although Mr. Corbin avers that on this occasion the President intimated his wish to the servant that this should be the last time Mr. Gould obtained admission. "Gould was always trying to get something out of him," he said; and if he had known how much Mr. Gould had succeeded in getting out of him, he would have admired the man's genius, even while shutting the door in his face. On the morning of the 13th the President set out on a journey to the little town of Washington, situated among the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, where he was to remain a few days. Mr. Gould, who now consulted Mr. Corbin regularly every morning and evening, was still extremely nervous in regard to the President's policy; and as the crisis approached, this nervousness led him into the fatal blunder of doing too much. The bribe offered to Porter was a grave mistake, but a greater mistake yet was made by pressing Mr. Corbin's influence too far. He induced Mr. Corbin to write an official article for the New York press on the financial policy of the Government, an article afterward inserted in the New York *Times* through the kind offices of Mr. James McHenry, and he also persuaded or encouraged Mr. Corbin to write a letter directly to the President himself. This letter, written on the 17th under the influence of Gould's anxiety, was instantly sent away by a special messenger of Fisk's to reach the President before he returned to the capital. The messenger carried also a letter of introduction to General Porter, the private Secretary, in order to secure the personal delivery of this important despatch.

We have now come to the week which was to witness the explosion of all this elaborately constructed mine. On Monday, the 20th, gold again rose. Throughout Tuesday and Wednesday Fisk continued to purchase without limit, and forced the price up to 40. At this time Gould's firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, through which the operation was conducted, had purchased some $50,000,000; and yet the bears went on selling, although they could only continue the contest by borrowing Gould's own gold. Gould, on the other hand, could no longer sell and clear himself, for the very reason that the sale of $50,000,000 would have broken the market to nothing. The struggle had become intense. The whole country was looking on with astonishment at the battle between the bulls and the bears. All business was deranged, and all values unsettled. There were indications of a panic in the stock market; and the bears in their emergency were vehemently pressing the Government to intervene. Gould now wrote to Mr. Boutwell a letter so inconceivably impudent that it indicates desperation and entire loss of his ordinary coolness. He began:

> SIR: There is a panic in Wall street, engineered by a bear combination. They have withdrawn currency to such an extent that it is impossible to do ordinary business. The Erie Company requires $800,000 to disburse. * * * Much of it in Ohio, where an exciting political contest is going on, and where we have about ten thousand employed, and the trouble is charged on the Administration. * * * Cannot you, consistently, increase your line of currency?

From a friend such a letter would have been an outrage; but from a member of the Tammany Ring, the principal object of detestation to the Government, such a threat or bribe—whichever it may be called—was incredible. Mr. Gould was, in fact, at his wits' end. He dreaded a panic, and he felt that it could no longer be avoided.

THE ATTEMPT TO ENTRAP PRESIDENT GRANT.

The scene now shifts for a moment to the distant town of Washington, among the hills of Western Pennsylvania. On the morning of the 19th of September, President Grant and his private Secretary, General Porter, were playing croquet on the grass, when Fisk's messenger, after twenty-four hours of travel by rail and carriage, arrived at the house, and sent in to ask for General Porter. When the President's game was ended, General Porter came, received his own letter from Corbin, and called the President, who entered the room and took his brother-in-law's despatch. He then left the room, and, after some ten or fifteen minutes' absence, returned. The messenger, tired of waiting, then asked, "Is it all right?" "All right," replied the President; and the messenger hastened to the nearest telegraph station, and sent word to Fisk, "Delivered; all right."

HOW IT FAILED.

The messenger was, however, altogether mistaken. Not only was all not right, but all was going hopelessly wrong. The President, it appears, had at the outset supposed the man to be an ordinary Post Office agent, and the letter an ordinary letter which had arrived through the Post Office. Nor was it until Porter asked some curious question as to the man, that the President learned of his having been sent by Corbin merely to carry this apparently unimportant letter of advice. The President's suspicions were at once excited, and the same evening, at his request, Mrs. Grant wrote a hurried note to Mrs. Corbin, telling her how greatly the President was distressed at the rumor that Mr. Corbin was speculating in Wall street, and how much he hoped that Mr. Corbin would "instantly disconnect himself with anything of that sort."

This letter, subsequently destroyed or said to have been destroyed by Mrs. Corbin, arrived in New York on the morning of Wednesday the 22d, the same day on which Gould and his enemies the bears were making their simultaneous appeals to Secretary Boutwell. Mrs. Corbin was greatly excited and distressed by her sister-in-law's language. She at once carried the letter to her husband, and insisted that he should instantly abandon his interest in the gold speculation. Mr. Corbin, although he considered the scruples of his wife and her family to be highly absurd, assented to her wish; and when Mr. Gould came that evening as usual, with $50,000,000 of gold on his hands, and extreme anxiety on his mind, Corbin read to him two letters; the first, written by Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Corbin; the second, written by Mr. Corbin to President Grant, assuring him that he had not a dollar of interest in gold. The assurance of this second letter was, at any sacrifice, to be made good.

BLACK FRIDAY.

It was the morning of Thursday, the 3d; Gould and Fisk went to Broad street together, but, as usual, Gould was silent and secret, while Fisk was noisy and communicative. There was now a complete separation in their movements. Gould acted entirely through his own firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, while Fisk operated principally through his old partner, Belden. One of Smith's principal brokers testifies:

> Fisk never could do business with Smith, Gould & Martin very comfortably. They would not do business for him. It was a very uncertain thing, of course, where Fisk might be. He is an erratic sort of genius. I don't think anybody would want to follow him very long. I am satisfied that Smith, Gould & Martin controlled their own gold, and were ready to do as they pleased with it without consulting Fisk. I do not think there was any general agreement. * * * None of us who knew him cared to do business with him. I would not have taken an order from him nor had anything to do with him." Belden was considered a very low fellow. "I never had anything to do with him or his party," said one broker employed by Gould. "They were men I had a perfect detestation of; they were no company for me. I should not have spoken to them at all under any ordinary circumstances." Another says, "Belden is a man in whom I never had any confidence in any way. For months before that, I would not have taken him for a gold transaction."

And yet Belden bought millions upon millions of gold. He himself says he had bought twenty millions by this Thursday evening, and this without capital or credit except that of his brokers. Meanwhile Gould, on reaching the city, had at once given secret orders to sell. From the moment he left Corbin, he had but one idea, which was to get rid of his gold as quietly as possible. "I purchased merely enough to make believe I was a bull," says Gould. This double process continued all that afternoon. Fisk's wild purchases carried the price up to 144, and the panic in the street became more and more serious as the bears realized the extremity of their danger. No one can tell how much gold which did not exist they had contracted to deliver or pay the difference in price. One of the clique brokers swears that on this Thursday evening the street had sold the clique $118,000,000 of gold, and every rise of 1 per cent on this sum implied a loss of more than £200,000 to the bears. Naturally the terror was extreme, for half Broad street and thousands of speculators would have been ruined if compelled to settle gold at 160 which they had sold at 140.

When the next day came, Gould and Fisk went together to Broad street, and took possession of the private back office of a principal broker, "without asking the privilege of doing so," as the broker observes in his evidence. The first news brought to Gould was a disaster. The Government had sent three men from Washington to examine the bank which Gould owned, and the bank sent word to Mr. Gould that it feared to certify for him as usual, and was itself in danger of a panic, caused by the presence of officers, which created distrust of the bank. It barely managed to save itself. Gould took the information silently, and his firm redoubled sales of gold. His partner, Smith, gave the orders to one broker after another, "Sell ten millions!" "The order was given as quick as a flash, and away he went," says one of these men. "I sold only eight millions." "Sell, sell, sell! do nothing but sell!—only don't sell to Fisk's brokers," were the orders which Smith himself acknowledges. In the Gold Room Fisk's brokers were shouting their rising bids, and the packed crowd grew frantic with terror and rage as each successive rise showed their increasing losses. The wide streets outside were thronged with excited people; the telegraph offices were overwhelmed with messages ordering sales or purchases of gold or stocks; and the whole nation was watching eagerly to see what the result of this convulsion was to be. All trade was stopped, and even the President felt that it was time to raise his hand. No one who has not seen the New York Gold Room can understand the spectacle it presented; now a perfect pandemonium, now silent as the grave. Fisk, in his dark back office across the street, with his coat off, swaggered up and down, a "big game in his hand," and called himself the Napoleon of Wall street. He really believed that he directed the movement, and while the street outside imagined that he and Gould were one family, and that his purchases were made for the clique, Gould was silently flinging away his gold at any price he could get for it.

Whether Fisk really expected to carry out his contract, and force the bears to settle, or not, is doubtful; but the evidence seems to show that he was in earnest, and felt sure of success. His orders were unlimited. "Put it up to 150," was one which he sent to the Gold-Room. Gold rose to 150. At length the bid was made—"160 for any part of five millions," and no one any longer dared take it. "161 for five millions,"—"162 for five millions." No answer was made, and the offer was repeated,—"162 for any part of five millions." A voice replied, "Sold one million at 62." The bubble suddenly burst, and within fifteen minutes, amid an excitement without parallel even in the wildest excitements of the war, the clique brokers were literally swept away, and left struggling by themselves, bidding still 160 for gold in millions which no one would any longer take their word for; while the premium sank rapidly to 135. A moment later the telegraph brought from Washington the Government order to sell, and the result was no longer possible to dispute. Mr. Fisk had gone too far, while Mr. Gould had secretly weakened the ground under his feet.

Gould, however, was saved. His fifty millions were sold, and although no one yet knows what his gains or losses may have been, his firm was now able to meet its contracts and protect its brokers. Fisk was in a very different situation. So soon as it became evident that his brokers would be unable to carry out their contracts, everyone who had sold gold to them turned in wrath to Fisk's office. Fortunately for him it was protected by armed men whom he had brought with him from his castle of Erie; but, nevertheless, the excitement was so great that both Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould thought it best to retire as rapidly as possible, by a back entrance leading into another street, and to seek the protection of the Opera House. There was nothing but an army could disturb them; no civil mandate was likely to be served without their permission within these walls, and few men would care to face Fisk's ruffians in order to force an entrance.

FISK AND CORBIN.

The subsequent winding up of this famous conspiracy may be stated in a few words. But no account could possibly be complete which failed to reproduce in full the story of Mr. Fisk's last interview with Mr. Corbin, as told by Fisk himself:

> I went down to the neighborhood of Wall street, Friday morning, and the history of that morning you know. When I got back to our office, you can imagine I was in no enviable state of mind, and the moment I got up street that afternoon I started right round to old Corbin's to rake him out. I went into the room, and sent word that Mr. Fisk wanted to see him in the dining-room. I was too mad to say anything civil, and when he came into the room, said I, "You damned old scoundrel, do you know what you have done here, you and your people?" He began to wring his hands, and, "Oh!" he says, "this is a horrible position. Are you ruined?" I said I didn't know whether I was or not; and I asked him again if he knew what had happened? He had been crying, and said he had just heard; that he had been sure everything was all right; but that something had occurred entirely different from what he had anticipated. Said I, "That don't amount to anything; we know that gold ought not to be at 31, and that it would not be but for such performances as you have had this last week; you know damned well it would not if you had not failed." I knew that somebody had run a saw right into us, and said I, "This whole damned thing has turned out just as I told you it would." I considered the whole party a pack of cowards, and I expected that when we came to clear our hands they would sock it right into us. I said to him, "I don't know whether you have lied or not, and I don't know what ought to be done with you." He was on the other side of the table, weeping and wailing, and I was gnashing my teeth. "Now," he says, "you must quiet yourself." I told him I did not want to be quiet. I had no desire to ever be quiet again, and probably never should be quiet again. He says, "But, my dear sir, you will lose your reason." Says I, "Speyers (a broker employed by him that day) has already lost his reason; reason has gone out of everybody but me." I continued, "Now what are you going to do? You have got us into this thing, and what are you going to do to get out of it?" He says, "I don't know. I will go and get my wife." I said, "Get her down here!" The soft talk was all over. He went up stairs and they returned, tottling into the room, looking older than Stephen Hopkins. His wife and he both looked like death. He was tottling just like that. (Illustrating by a trembling movement of his body.) I have never seen him from that day to this.

This is sworn evidence before a committee of Congress; and its humor is perhaps the more conspicuous, because there is every reason to believe that there is not a word of truth in the story from beginning to end. No such interview ever occurred, except in the unconfined apartments of Mr. Fisk's imagination. His own previous statements make it certain that he was not at Corbin's house at all that day, and that Corbin did not come to the Erie offices that evening, and again the next morning. Corbin himself denies the truth of the account without limitation; and adds, that when he entered the next morning Fisk was there. "I asked him how Gould felt after the great calamity of the day before." He remarked, "O, he has no courage at all. He has sunk right down. There is nothing left of him but a heap of clothes and a pair of eyes." The internal evidence of truth in this anecdote would support Mr. Corbin against the world.

In regard to Mr. Gould, Fisk's graphic description was probably again inaccurate. Undoubtedly the noise and scandal of the moment were extremely unpleasant to this silent and impenetrable intriguer. The city was in a ferment, and the whole country pointing at him with wrath. The machinery of the Gold Exchange had broken down, and he alone could extricate the business community from the pressing danger of a general panic. He had saved himself, it is true; but in a manner which could not have been to his taste. Yet his course from this point must have been almost self-evident to his mind, and there is no reason to suppose that he hesitated.

His own contracts were all fulfilled. Fisk's contracts, all except one, in respect to which the broker was able to compel a settlement, were repudiated. Gould probably suggested to Fisk that it was better to let Belden fail, and to settle a handsome fortune upon him, than to sacrifice something more than £1,000,000 in sustaining him. Fisk, therefore, threw Belden over, and swore that he had acted only under Belden's order; in support of which statement he produced a paper to the following effect:

> SEPTEMBER 21.
>
> DEAR SIR: I hereby authorize you to order the purchase and sale of gold on my account during this day to the extent you may deem advisable, and to report the same to me as early as possible. It is understood that the profits of such order are to belong entirely to me, and I will, of course, bear any losses resulting. Yours,
>
> WILLIAM BELDEN.
>
> JAMES FISK, JR.

This document was not produced in the original, and certainly never existed. Belden himself could not be induced to acknowledge the order; and no one would have believed him if he had done so. Meanwhile the matter is before the national courts, and Fisk may probably be held to his contracts; but it will be far more difficult to execute judgment upon him, or to discover his assets.

One of the first acts of the Erie gentlemen after the crisis was to summon their lawyers and set in action their judicial powers. The object was to prevent the panic-stricken brokers from using legal process to force settlements, and so render the entanglement inextricable. Messrs. Field and Shearman came, and instantly prepared a considerable number of injunctions, which were sent to their Judges, signed at once, and immediately served. Gould then was able to dictate the terms of settlement; and after a week of complete paralysis, Broad street began at last to show signs of returning life. As a legal curiosity, one of these documents, issued three months after the crisis, may be reproduced, in order to show the power wielded by the Erie managers:

> Supreme Court. H. N. Smith, Jay Gould, H. H. Martin, and J. B. Bach, plaintiffs, against John Bonner and Arthur L. Sewell, defendants. Injunction by order.
>
> It appearing satisfactorily to me by the complaint duly verified by the plaintiffs that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction do exist, I do hereby order and enjoin * * * That the defendants, John Bonner and Arthur L. Sewell, their agents, attorneys, and servants, refrain from pressing their pretended claims against the plaintiffs, or either of them, before the Arbitration Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, or from taking any proceedings thereon, or in any relation thereto, except in this action.
>
> GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.
>
> NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

Mr. Bonner had practically been robbed with violence by Mr. Gould, and instead of his being able to bring the robber into court as the criminal, the robber brought him into court as criminal, and the Judge forbade him to appear in any other character. Of all Mr. Fisk's distinguished legal reforms and philanthropic projects, this injunction is beyond a doubt the most brilliant and the most successful.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Shortly after the explosion of Black Friday, Fisk and Gould conceived the idea of seizing, *vi et armis*, the Albany & Susquehanna Railway, to make it a branch and feeder of the Erie. The account of the war of injunctions and receiverships, which culminated in Fisk's assuming command of a regiment of Erie employes, and setting forth to take armed possession of the road, is too lengthy for publication in our columns.

The Barnard receivers were thus fairly installed in possession of the Binghampton end of the road, of the point where it connected with the Erie. An Assistant Superintendent of the Erie Railway was at once appointed Superintendent of the Albany & Susquehanna, and a conductor of the same road was ordered to take out the regular train to Albany, which was still standing at the platform where it was seized. Matters were evidently approaching a crisis. Different sets of receivers were operating the two ends of the road, and two Sheriffs, bearing conflicting processes, were rapidly approaching each other on trains drawn by the locomotives and directed by the officers of the hostile factions. This condition of affairs was telegraphed to the Ramsey train at Harpersville, twenty-five miles from Binghamton, and, after some consideration, it was determined to proceed no further. Meanwhile the news of the Binghamton proceedings caused Superintendent Van Valkenburg to decide on vigorous measures. In the first place he proceeded to clear the offices of all hostile influences. Mr Fisk had not that day been allowed within the premises. Repeatedly, in company with the Sheriff and others, had he presented himself, and energetically demanded admission. It was of no avail. It was different with Mr. Courter, his fellow-receiver; he had been treated with a degree of courtesy, and, indeed, had been permitted to sustain the character of a nominal receiver within the offices. This gentleman was, however, now notified by Mr. Van Valkenburg that the farce of a double possession was to terminate then and there. On Saturday, in the little unpleasantness with Mr. Fisk, Van Valkenburg had given some indications that he was a man of few words and decided action. The hint had not been thrown away. Mr. Courter, after a formal resistance just sufficient to establish the fact of forcible ejectment, withdrew from the premises, and the Barnard receivers abandoned every pretence of actual possession of the Albany end of the line. Van Valkenburg's next move was to telegraph an order over the road, stopping every train where it then was; all movement was thus brought to a stand. An extra train, carrying 150 men from the workshops, under command of the master mechanic, was then sent up the road to be ready for any emergency. Having thus cleared everything away for action, the next move of the other side was in order.

The representatives of this other side were meanwhile advancing from the opposite direction; upon the train were the Sheriff of Broome County, the Erie Superintendent of the road, and some twenty men. As they moved along, the orders of Judge Barnard were served at each way station, the old officials of the road were displaced, and Erie men were substituted for them. So eager, indeed, was the Sheriff in the discharge of his duties, under the electro-writ of assistance, that he not only served an order, the illegal character of which he must have more than suspected, throughout his own county, but he continued to do so throughout the adjacent county, and, indeed, seemed not indisposed to extend his bailiwick to Albany. At Afton, about 30 miles from Binghamton, a despatch was received from Mr. Van Valkenburg, notifying the party that any farther advance would be at its own peril. The Albany people were then lying at Bainbridge, six miles farther down the track. After some hesitation, which involved a great deal of rapid telegraphing and no inconsiderable delay, positive orders for an advance came to the Erie party, followed shortly after by reinforcements. It was now deep in the night, but the train at last was started, and moved slowly and cautiously toward Bainbridge. The Albany party was prepared to receive it. They lay on a siding, with a patent frog—a little machine made to slide trains on to the rails, but equally calculated to slide them off,—attached at a convenient point to the main track. In total ignorance of this bit of strategy, the Erie people felt their way along, when, just as Bainbridge, to their very great relief, seemed safely reached, their locomotive gently and suddenly glided off the track, and their train was brought to a stand-still. The instant this took place the Albany train moved up the siding, passed triumphantly by its disabled opponents and on to the main track above them, where it took its position in the rear, effectually cutting off all retreat. As the Erie party tumbled out of their train, they were met by Mr. Smith, one of the counsel of their opponents, who glanced at the process under which they were acting, and at once pronounced it worthless. There was no alternative; they had fallen into a trap, unconditional surrender was all that remained. This was accordingly submitted to, and Sheriff Browne, of Broome County, and all his posse *comitatus*, were helped off their train and duly served with the order of Judge Peckham, restraining them from doing or attempting anything in aid of the receivers appointed by Judge Barnard.

Having disposed of this little party by capture, and it being now broad day, the Ramsey commander decided vigorously to follow up his advantage, steaming up the road toward Binghamton. On the way he displaced the recently-appointed Fisk men, and replaced the ejected Ramsey men in charge of the various stations. Everything proceeded well until the train approached the long tunnel, near Binghamton. This was the battle-ground chosen by the Erie party. Here, close to their base of operations, and near their supplies, they had massed their reserves, after the total and ignominious capture of their advance guard.

The tunnel is some 2,200 feet in length, and is about fifteen miles from Binghampton. It marks the last summit the road crosses in going west, and, on either side, is approached by a heavy ascending grade and round a sharp curve. The Albany party arrived at this point at about 10 o'clock, and here halted. On the other side of the hill, trains were bringing up workmen from the Erie shops, under the officers of the Erie road, until Mr. Fisk's threats in regard to "any number of men" seemed tolerably certain to be verified. It was a motley collection, the control of which must have considerably puzzled the General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, who found himself in command. A more unwieldy body could not well have been got together. The men were wholly unarmed, except, perhaps, with sticks, which one party was detailed to cut in the neighboring woods; they had been hastily summoned from the shops, and were as ignorant as children of the errand they were about, nor had they the slightest enmity toward those opposite to whom they stood in ludicrous array. This, however, was not the case with the Susquehanna people. They were now thoroughly stirred up and ready for anything. Most of them had for years been in employ of the road, and many were personally attached to Mr. Ramsey; they regarded the effort to dispossess him as aimed also at themselves. They were, too, flushed with the success at Bainbridge, and possessed with a strong *esprit de corps*. Such being the opposing elements, they lay waiting for peremptory orders, which, in any case, had to come from Albany, for there both Fisk and Van Valkenburg kept their headquarters. From time to time reinforcements came up, until by 7 o'clock the Erie party was raised to an unwieldy mob of some 800 men, while their opponents numbered hardly less than 450. The Erie people decided now to try an advance, and accordingly a train well loaded with combatants was set in motion. It moved slowly through the tunnel and emerged safely from the eastern end, merely having to replace a single rail. This done, the advance was continued. Meanwhile the Albany people were fully notified of the impending danger. Accordingly, when the Erie people had replaced the rail and started, they started too, and thus the first intimation the raiders had of danger was the discovery, on rounding the sharp curve, of an approaching locomotive, angrily puffing up the grade, and apparently bent on mischief. This was more than they were prepared for. Their whistle at once signalled danger, which the Albany locomotive replied to by signalling to them to get out of the way. In vain the Erie conductor jumped off his train and gesticulated like a madman; in vain the Erie engineer tried to back out of the way; the curve was here so sharp and the incline up which it was necessary to back in order to return into the tunnel was so great, that it was instantly evident, not only that the Albany people wanted a collision, but that their wish was to be gratified. Though the Erie engine could not reverse, it had stopped, and the heavy grade kept down the speed of the Albany train, so that the collision rather indicated an *animus* than inflicted an injury. Nevertheless, in a moment the two locomotives came together with a sharp shock. The

damage done was not great; guards and cow-catchers were swept away, head-lights were broken, and the attacking locomotive was roughly thrown from the track; but the collision of engines was the signal for a collision of men. Before the trains had met they were emptied of their loads. Such a system of opposition was something on which the Erie people had not counted, and when, simultaneously with the collision, the Albany men rushed upon them with loud shouts, they were at once completely demoralized, and broke into a precipitate flight. Their locomotive, with broken lights and a pistol-bullet through its cab, vigorously reversed, until it had reversed itself out of the melee and into the tunnel, while they themselves took to their heels and scampered back toward Binghamton. A few remained on board the train, a few stumbled back through the darkness of the tunnel, but the greater part, to whom their terror perhaps lent wings, scaled the mountain like a sand-hill in their flight.

Since the conclusion of the Susquehanna war, in which he was signally worsted, Fisk's appearance on the stage has been alternately in the character of "Admiral" of the Fall River line of steamers, paramour of Miss Josephine Mansfield and sundry harlots of the *opera bouffe*, and buffoon of the New York press. He will offend neither the stockholders of the Erie Railway, nor public decency any longer.

THE ROCHESTER HORROR.

The Prisoner Secretly Brought from Jail—A Night Trial—The Court-Room Darkened—Howard Pleads Guilty—His Sentence Twenty Years at Auburn.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Last night another scene in the dramatic history of the criminal Howard was enacted. In its romantic and striking features it was unsurpassed, perhaps, by any of the previous ones, strange as they have been. We allude to the trial of William Edward Howard before the Court of Oyer and Terminer last night for the crime of rape. Shortly after 9 o'clock the prisoner Howard and his escort entered the court-room.

The plan for bringing Howard secretly from the jail was simple. It had been intended to take him out at the west entrance, lead him across the foot-bridge at that point, down Exchange street, up Spring street, over Fitzhugh street bridge, and into the Court House through the back entrance. For some reason, perhaps through precaution on perceiving that a few persons at least had a hint of their designs, they took him out of the north entrance, along the race, and through Court street to Exchange. At 5 o'clock in the evening the Police Commissioners had been informed of the proposed trial, and the arrangements for it, and were notified to detail men as a guard. It was intended to avoid any appearance of a throng or great number of persons in taking Howard to court, but it was deemed well to have a powerful body of police disposed unostentatiously within easy call, if assistance should be required. They were, therefore, disposed along Exchange, Spring, and Fitzhugh streets, and about the Court House. None of them were observable in that vicinity, but they would have been ready to start forth to duty at the sound of the Chief's whistle. Chief Sherman and an officer were asked to accompany Howard, but the change of route adopted left them out of the business. Howard was, during his perilous walk, well muffled up in a blue overcoat, a cap, and scarf. In addition to this, his face was chalked white, by way of disguise, presenting in consequence a ghastly look. He was manacled to John Regan, and went along with an escort consisting of Jailor Beckwith, Colonel Stone, L. Miles, D. Paine, and J. Stanley.

There were about twenty persons present in the court-room. Presently the Judges entered and took their seats. The Court consisted of Hon. E. Darwin Smith, Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Jerome Fuller, County Judge, and Associate Justices, Sherry and Hart.

The chandeliers were then lighted. The blinds were all tightly closed so that no glimmer of light could reach the street. Outside the doors the hall was dark, and no signs of the work going on within appeared. The whole audience was scattered within the bar, and behind lay the empty benches of the dimly lighted gallery.

The Clerk made proclamation and opened the Court. District Attorney Raines stepped forward, and the prisoner was called upon to rise. He did so. He was calm enough, and seemed to realize his situation thoroughly, being probably of opinion that the course taken was the best that could be done for him. He is pretty well built, and of somewhat less than medium size. His forehead looks villanously low, and the shape of his head is peculiar in form, being high and full at the back and top. His eyes looked haggard and bloodshot, and had a dull, fishy glisten, instead of a bright, clear light. His nose is small, lying close to his face. His lips are thin and yet protruding. His chin is long. The cheek bones are high, and the jaw is long and narrow. Over his whole countenance the white chalk spread a sickly pallor.

The District Attorney said: "William Edward Howard, an indictment has been preferred against you in this court, for the crime of rape committed on the 30th day of December, 1871, in the city of Rochester, on the person of Cecilia Teresa Ochs, a female of 10 years. How do you plead?"

Judge Smith said: "Mr. Davidson, we appoint you to act as counsel for the prisoner."

Ex-District Attorney C. C. Davidson, as in duty bound by the obligations of his professional oath, stepped forward and assumed the office imposed upon him. After a few minutes' conversation with the prisoner, Mr. Davidson arose and said: "I have talked with the prisoner, and, in my opinion, it is proper for the court to receive his plea. He desires to plead guilty. He is guilty, and his plea should therefore be accepted."

The Clerk said to Howard, "Stand up, and speak to the Court. It that your plea?"

The prisoner. "It is."

The Clerk continued: "Answer such questions as the Court may put to you."

Howard stood forward and replied to the usual interrogatories,

Q. Where were you born?
A. In Rochester.
Q. What is your age?
A. Twenty-four years.
Q. What is your occupation?
A. No occupation.
Q. Can you read and write?
A. I can read.
Q. Have you had religious instruction?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you married?
A. No.
Q. Were you ever convicted before?
A. Yes.

The Court then proceeded to sentence the prisoner.

Judge Smith said: Howard, you are charged with one of the highest crimes known to our laws; not only a crime but an offence against society. The estimation in which the character of this crime is held is shown by the feeling in this community. During my life I have never known the citizens of this community to be so deeply stirred as they are at the present time in view of the crime for which you have been indicted. The youth of your victim, her weakness, her claim upon protection, and the aggravating circumstances, add greatly to the heinousness of the offense. The Court feels itself justified, in view of these facts, to impose upon you the extreme penalty of the law. This is done with the hope that it may be some protection in future to the community. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be taken hence immediately, to Auburn State Prison, there to be confined at hard labor for the period of twenty years. It is hoped that your confinement may lead you to repent of this crime and atone as far as you can for the offence against the law. Your counsel has said that in view of your statements to him the Court should accept your plea of guilty, and we have taken this course to save your life and the blood of innocent persons. In acquiescing in these proceedings we seek to preserve the public peace. The law was formerly imprisonment for life, but by law has been modified so that the extreme penalty for such an offence now is twenty years' imprisonment. Let the Sheriff take the prisoner into custody and remove him immediately to Auburn State Prison.

The prisoner was immediately muffled, manacled, and removed from the court room, with the same escort that had brought him, the spectators being requested to remain for some time. No one present saw anything of him after the doors closed upon him, but he was put into a hack and rapidly driven away. He is now doubtless far beyond the reach of all illegal violence.

Howard acknowledged to his counsel the commission of the outrage charged upon him, owning that he met the little girl on Saturday and took her away. He refused, however, to go into particulars in regard to his guilt, declaring that a detailed confession was useless. His last words were a request to a bystander to let his mother know what had happened.

A Woman Sold for $4—She Runs Away—Her Purchaser Seeking to Replevy Her in a Court of Law.

Kingston, N. Y., (Jan. 2), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

In 1867 one Hendrickson, a resident of Rochester, in this county, sold his wife Sarah to John Barnhart for $4. A bill of sale was made out and signed, and Sarah transferred to Barnhart's house, where she lived happily with her purchaser for four years. Last week, however, she eloped with Levi Townsend. Barnhart, not wishing to be thus swindled out of his property, applied to the court for redress, and a writ of replevin was granted him by Justice Merrihew. On the day set down for the trial the Justice failed to appear. The case will now be moved to an adjoining town for adjudication. Eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides. Joseph H. Westbrook, late Surrogate of Ulster County, is retained by the defence, and Daniel D. Bell by Barnhart. Bell is the party who was awarded $10,000 against General John A. Dix for imprisonment in Fort Lafayette during the war.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The friends of the Hartford & Erie are in good spirits. The Receivers are managing well. The hundred and fifty law suits which, at one time, hovered over the road, have been, to a large extent, driven away, and the earnings and lookout of the line are daily improving."

WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Spain—Exaggerated Newspaper Reports.

Meeting of Congress To-Day—Important Measures to be Acted On.

Educational Statistics from Commissioner Caton's Report.

Opposition to the Fishery Sections of the Washington Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department, since the possibility of a Spanish complication has suggested itself, has been paying some attention to the condition of our coast defences. On Friday morning the Board of Engineers of Fortifications, consisting of Generals Barnard, Z. B. Tower, Q. A. Gilmore, H. G. Wright, and H. L. Abbott, reported at the War Office, having been ordered to this city by the Secretary. The Board was in session yesterday, and will meet again to-morrow. Much feeling is expressed on the part of several members of the Administration as to the reckless way in which some newspapers have been foreshadowing war with Spain, in the last few days. The motives for these exaggerated statements cannot be accounted for, and it is remarked that they tend to embarrass the Administration in its dealings with this delicate matter.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The regular order in the Senate is the Custom House Reform bill of Senator Fenton, on which this Senator will take the floor, at 1 o'clock to-morrow. In the House, the pending question in the morning hour will be Kellogg's resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax, and for the repeal of all other internal revenue taxes except on liquors, cigars, tobacco, and stamps. Mr. Dawes wishes it to be referred to his committee without instructions, and so it is doubtful whether a test vote can be obtained upon it.

ONE OF HARLAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

At the request of Secretary Delano, the Attorney General has just rendered an opinion concerning the force and legality of the appointment by ex-Secretary Harlan of J. W. Wright as Special Agent of the Interior Department to collect Indian claims, and the validity of the bond given by Wright. Upon the question whether Harlan's appointment of Wright made the latter an officer of the Government in such a way as would evoke the Government to proceed against him under the embezzlement act, the Department of Justice holds that the appointment was in violation of law, and further, that its terms are such as to debar the Government from sustaining criminal prosecution for any delinquencies of Wright. Of the binding character of the bond accepted from Wright by Harlan, the opinion holds that while it was not required or authorized by any law, it isn't any courtesy to any law or public policy, and the Government could recover such damage as it has suffered through Wright or his sureties. It, however, appears that the bond was not worded so as to provide for the faithful discharge of duty as Special Agent of the Department, but only for the proper discharge of duties as Attorney of the Indians while in the Interior Department. The Department thus finds itself estopped in the prosecution it was about to begin by the curious wording of the appointment and bond. It has decided to proceed in the matter under other criminal acts, which are not confined exclusively to public officers.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER CATON.

From advance sheets of Commissioner Caton's Report on Education, it appears that there are 5,660,000 persons in the United States who cannot read or write, four-fifths of whom are in the Southern States. Of the Northern States, Ohio has the largest number of minor illiterates, the figures being 47,654. The total number of illiterates in the leading Western States are as follows: Ohio, 173,149; Indiana, 147,015; Illinois, 135,873; Michigan, 51,304; Wisconsin, 55,265; Iowa, 45,669; Missouri, 222,335, of which 60,622 are colored. Pennsylvania has 222,351 illiterates, and New York, 241,152. The largest illiteracy according to population is in North Carolina.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Democratic politicians are here agitating the question of holding the National Convention at Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Eggleston, of Ohio, is here as one of a number of gentlemen to present the claims of the Louisville Canal, and urge a speedy appropriation to complete it.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

An attempt is to be made in the House of Representatives to postpone action on those sections of the Treaty of Washington which relate to the fisheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD.

There is believed to be no doubt that Mr. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, whose term is just expiring, will be continued in his present office.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Speech by Secretary Boutwell in Philadelphia—The Recent London Proposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—This morning, President Grant, in company with Secretary Boutwell, visited the Commercial Exchange. The Secretary made an address, in which he said he felt that no nation could be independent or powerful in proportion to its intellectual and physical capacity, unless it places its public credit in the foremost positions of the nations of the world. The five hundred millions of dollars of the public debt, or nearly that, which has been paid within the last three years, have been just so many dollars transferred from the public securities in which they were locked to the channels of business, and become a great means of developing the resources of the entire country. While it is not necessary to continue, to the same extent, the liquidation of the public debt, I believe that we shall be false to the good faith that has been pledged to the public creditors. We shall be false to the best interests of the country. We shall disregard the experience we have had that this policy contributes to the public prosperity, if we do not furnish the means to pay at least $50,000,000 of the public debt a year until that debt is so much reduced that if, in an exigency which may come upon any nation at any moment, we shall be called upon to ask the country or the world for a loan of one hundred thousand, or five hundred thousand, or a thousand millions of dollars, that the capital of the world will leap from the vaults of its owners into the Treasury of the United States. While I would look into the writings of learned men for their ideas, and for the experience which other nations and other generations have had, I still believe that the best authority in regard to ideas of policy and power is to be found in the examination of existing facts, and trust in the judgment of living men. [Applause.]

After Mr. Boutwell's speech, a reporter had a conversation with the Secretary regarding the six hundred millions now being negotiated. The proposition to take this amount has been made by the Rothschilds and American bankers in London, and favorably received by Mr. Boutwell. The only impediment that operates against the immediate consummation of the terms proposed, is the present lack of power on the part of the Secretary to make the interest payable abroad, as recommended in the Secretary's last report. A portion of the loan, the new fives, as it will be known, has been bid for by these parties, the interest payable in America. Those propositions will be acted on as soon as the Secretary returns to Washington. If the interest can be paid abroad, as proposed, there will be no difficulty in refunding six hundred millions of our present six per cent. loan into bonds averaging four and a half and five per cent. interest, or four and three-quarters in the aggregate, thus saving, as its projectors claim, seven and a half millions per annum on this six hundred millions.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONNOLLY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The rumor that ex-Comptroller Connolly had fled to South America is unfounded. He was at home last evening.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

International Section No. 35 is making arrangements for the banquet to celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. Garibaldi has been elected an honorary member.

DIED.

Theophilus L. Houghton, a veteran journalist, died yesterday.

THE HALSTEAD MURDERER.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons held a special session this week to consider the case of Botts, the murderer of Halstead.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury of Somerset Court, New Jersey, has presented the old Board of Freeholders, charging that $10,000 has been spent since 1869, which cannot be accounted for.

ILLNESS OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.

Baltimore papers announce that Archbishop Spalding's illness is feared to be beyond hope of recovery.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Prominent Physician of Baltimore Murdered in his Office—No Clue to the Perpetrator of the Crime.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—Dr. Merriman Cole, a respected physician, aged 73, was found brutally murdered in his office, at 86 North Exeter street, about 8 o'clock last night. He was found lying dead on the office floor, by his daughter, who went to call him to his supper, with thirteen wounds about his head and face, and with his skull crushed in three different places, apparently with a hammer. One pocket of his pantaloons was torn out, a portion left hanging on the outside. About nine dollars were found scattered over the floor, and twenty-four dollars were found in his wallet. In his coat pocket, on a table, was an unfinished receipt, which Dr. Cole was doubtless writing when struck down. He was in the habit of collecting his rents every Saturday. The locality of the murder was in the very heart of the city, being about two blocks north of Baltimore street, and east of Jones Falls. Intense excitement prevails, but no arrests have yet been made.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Government having refused to help the Geographical Society organise an expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, the society now appeal to the people for assistance. Great efforts are being made to start the expedition this month.

Ex-Emperor Napoleon on New Year's Day is reported to have said: "I will give Thiers six months of the Presidency of the French Republic, and at the end of that time Gambetta will be in his place, and the change would be favorable to the imperial cause."

LONDON, Jan. 8—5 a. m.—The *Times* to-day again discusses the subject of the Alabama claims, maintaining that the American argument embodies an entire misconception of the views and feelings of the English Government at the outbreak of the war.

The *Telegraph*, this morning, comments at length upon the death of Colonel Fisk in New York.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was an uproarious scene in the Assembly yesterday, the occasion being the reading of a large number of petitions praying for the restoration of the Monarchy. Some of the petitions wanted Count de Chambord, and others Count de Paris for King. The presentation of their rival claims excited the partisans of both Princes to frequent demonstrations, while the Republicans and Radicals made a noisy opposition throughout, the reading, which was frequently interrupted.

The election of Victor Hugo is considered almost certain. It is said that his return to the Assembly will defeat the pending motion for the transfer of the seat of government to Paris, and that the Monarchists and enemies of Thiers secretly favor his election.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Thiers gave a banquet to-night to the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and afterwards held a reception which was largely attended, and was the most brilliant affair of the kind since the war.

The Assembly has elected Presidents of fifteen Bureaux. All but three are conservatives. The Bishop of Orleans is president of the Bureau of Education.

The select committee of the Assembly appointed to consider the method of forming a new Constitution, have made a report, which rejects the plebescitum, and declared it the duty of the National Assembly to make a Constitution.

A mortuary statue to the memory of the soldiers of General Bourbaki's army, who perished after the retreat into Switzerland, was unveiled in Lausanne to-day, in the presence of 5,000 persons.

PARIS, Jan. 7—Midnight.—Vautrain has defeated Victor Hugo for the French Assembly by a large majority.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Jan. 5.—A courier from the City of Mexico, which place he left on the 24th of December, reports that General Diaz had abandoned the City of Oaxaca, having 500 men of all arms. General Rocha was in Honduras on the 28th. A courier from Monterey, 2d inst., reports that General Escobeda had gone to the City of Mexico.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—A letter from a person in New Orleans, who is considered well informed in Cuban affairs, and who has already furnished interesting information, says Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic, accompanied by Millnes, Castello, and Maceo, his Sub-Secretary of War, and another person, left the island on the 14th of October. They embarked near Port Illo Harbor, and reached Port Royal, Jamaica, in safety. Three of the President's companions went to Jamaica, and chartered the schooner in which Cespedes sailed for Curacoa, where he now lies very ill. No information has been received through other sources to corroborate the statements in this letter.

An official reception was held at the Captain General's palace yesterday, which was King's Day. It was largely attended. All the foreign Consuls were present, including Torbert, the United States Consul General. The day passed without the slightest disturbance, notwithstanding the liberty given to negroes to parade as usual.

Rumors of Valmaseda's removal have produced great dissatisfaction among the people, who consider it unwise and uncalled for.

INDIANA.

The Democracy in Council—Street Railway Company Organized.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city to-morrow evening. A large number of prominent members of the Democratic party, as well as the leading editors, have been invited to be present, and a lively time is expected, as several editors will insist upon an investigation of the State Printer's accounts, and his retirement from the position if he cannot clear up the charges made against him.

The Street Railway Company of Lafayette filed articles of association on Saturday. This document set forth that the company will be operated in Lafayette and Linwood, a suburb. Capital stock, $100,000. John Edward, H. Richard, and Ross Ball hold one thousand shares, valued at $50,000, and E. A. Granler two hundred shares, or $10,000.

Destructive Fire at Fort Wayne—Losses and Insurance—Discharged.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 7.—Last evening between 7 and 9 o'clock, the large fruit house and grocery of J. B. White, on West Berry street, was destroyed by fire, also two three-story bricks adjoining, owned by Messrs. Taylor and Anderson. The total loss is about $140,000. The cause is supposed to be from filling a can with oil, the gas escaping therefrom, igniting a candle. White's loss is about $75,000, with not over $22,000 insurance. The following is the total insurance on the buildings burnt and partly damaged: North British American, $5,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $3,000; Phenix, of Hartford, $15,000; London and Liverpool, $28,000; Ætna, Hartford, $8,500; Home, N. Y., $18,000; Phenix, N. Y., $3,000; Andes, Cincinnati, $7,000; Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass., $2,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Underwriters, of N. Y., $5,000; German Mutual, Indianapolis, $3,000; Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, $3,000. White will rebuild at once.

Thacker, who shot Chief of Police on Thursday of last week, was discharged by the Court yesterday, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill against him. McGee was buried to-day.

MISSOURI.

Exaggerated Stories Concerning the Recent Troubles in Saline County—Indian Claims Against the Government—The Grand Duke Becomes Enamored of Lydia Thompson—Pugilistic.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Adjutant General Sigel, who went to Saline County by order of Governor Brown, to investigate the recently reported Ku-Klux outrages there, has returned and reports that there was no truth in the statements made by the man Wilfsen, which were telegraphed from Sedalia.

The new organization of the North Missouri Railway is called the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company. It is the intention of the company to largely increase the equipment of the road, erect new machine shops, depots, &c., in every respect make it a first-class road. The Company control 672 miles of line.

A delegation of Creek Indians are here *en route* to Washington, where they will endeavor to defeat all the schemes for the abrogation of the tribal organization, and hold the government as closely as possible to the law and treaty stipulations. They will also present claims amounting to some $200,000, which they have against the government for pay as soldiers and destruction of property during the war. They deny that they are opposed to the construction of railroads through their country, but they do object to Congress giving their lands away.

A heavy snow storm commenced before daylight this morning, and up to 10 o'clock about eight inches of snow had fallen. Since then the weather has been cloudy and mild.

The Grand Duke has been very quiet to-day. A portion of the party attended the Lutheran Church this morning, and this afternoon the Grand Duke and younger members of his suite took a sleigh ride. This evening the Duke sent a costly diamond bracelet to Lydia Thompson, in acknowledgment of the entertainment at the Olympic Theatre last night.

Billy Carroll, a bruiser of this city, published a card this morning offering to back Mike McCoole against Tom Allen for a fight, four months hence, 50 miles from Kansas City, for $2,500. To-morrow morning, Allen will reply, stating that he left the ring some years ago, but if Carroll really means business he will meet him at the St. Louis Billiard Hall to-morrow afternoon, put up $5,000, and fight McCoole when and where he likes. He will fight the friend he (Carroll) blows so much about, Joe Coburn, for $2,500 to $5,000.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Fair Canard—Wool Receipts at San Francisco—Opposition to Chinese Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The report of the death of Mrs. Fair never circulated here, and must have originated at the East.

The receipts of California wool last year aggregate 22,187,188 pounds.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution in favor of a joint resolution asking Congress to pass an act restricting Chinese immigration.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A rising barometer, with northwest winds, and clear weather, is probable for Monday, from Alabama to Texas and Missouri. Threatening weather, and possibly light rain or snow, will extend from South Carolina to Lake Michigan and northeastward, reaching New England on Monday evening, following the area of high barometer that now covers Upper Canada and the Middle States. Easterly winds will prevail on the lakes. Northeasterly winds, veering to southeast, on the Atlantic Coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night, except possibly on Lake Erie.

Small-Pox in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The small-pox deaths for last week were 230, which is about the same as for the previous week. There is a falling off of 100 in the number of new cases reported.

Another Letter from Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Dec. 16, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 11th inst. I must answer briefly.

I judge myself an older man than you, and therefore less hopeful for the immediate future. You seem to think that uprightness in politics will win as a rule; I am not sure of that. You judge the hired laborers in favor of reform. I hold the mass of them intensely conservative and hopeless of improvement. Did they ever even wish to have slavery abolished? Yet slavery would not permit labor to be respected.

I heartily wish my name had never been connected with the Presidency. I see plainly that it can only result in vexation and misapprehension. And I shall never shape and groove my opinions to make myself acceptable to any party.

So far as the Labor party seems to me right, I approve and commend its propositions, but no further for twenty offices. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

F. N. Burdiol, Esq., *Labor Tribune*, Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WANDERING JEW.

Lecture by Rabbi Felsenthal Last Evening.

Standard Hall Crowded with an Appreciative Audience.

Rabbi Felsenthal delivered the third lecture of the Young Men's Christian Union Course in Standard Hall, last evening, before a very large and intelligent audience. The auditorium was so completely taxed that standing room was gladly accepted. Among the audience could be recognized many of our most influential and best known citizens from the South and West Divisions, who were present with their families. The speaker is the first Hebrew who has spoken before a mixed audience on religious subjects in this city. His knowledge of the English language, were his pronunciation a little more distinct, would render him a pleasant speaker.

The lecture was preceded by singing by the choir on the platform, and a pretty solo; prayer by the lecturer, and singing by the audience.

On taking the stand he excused himself for his want of familiarity with the language. He said that when he made up his mind to deliver the lecture, he did so with a perfect consciousness of the difficulties before him. He had, however, decided to throw himself upon the generosity of his audience. He took his text from Zachariah 8. His hearers, he presumed, were familiar with the legend of the Wandering Jew. Time was when this Jew was supposed to be a living being. Witnesses, impostors some, and persons under hallucination had testified to having conversed with this illustrious person, but now no educated man held him to be any but a mythical person. In one sense, however, the whole Jewish nation was the Wandering Jew symbolized by that being. Eighteen hundred years ago the Jews, after their long fight for freedom succumbed to the Romans, and in the year 70 after Christ Jerusalem was destroyed. Of those who remained after the awful catastrophe, thousands were led away captive to Rome, and the provinces of her vast Empire. In those days the wandering of the Jew took its commencement, and thence onward the words of David were fulfilled, and he wandered from nation to nation, and people to people. Thus far the parallel was true, but no further did the facts warrant the continuance of it. What was the reason that the Wandering Jew found no rest? The answer was that the consciousness of rest pursued him wherever he went, and deprived him of every bliss and happiness. Was this really the truth, or a mere fable having no foundation? He reminded his hearers of the many Jews who had excelled in the various arts and sciences—in noble hearts and deeds. Would any one approach any of these men with words of pity to his Jewish neighbor, without being received with a sarcastic smile, and the probable answer that he had no agony of mind or disquietude for sins committed by his forefathers, and that he believed his God in heaven would not prosecute him for the errors of his fathers. The Jews never saw the wrath of God in the dispersion of their race. On the contrary, he considered it a blessing to mankind, for they carried the sublime words and precepts of God among men. They were commissioned by God to do such work. For salvation from the grossest immoralities, for the purest and sublimest blessings of religion, the world was indebted to—whom? To Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, the Soothsayers of the East, the oracles of Rome, the priests of Germany or Briton? No. To no one else but the Wandering Jew. The first present made by him to his friends was a book. Could any book of modern times compare in value with that book,—the Bible. It was not a mere book, but a literature,—the literature of Israel, most of which dated back to the earliest history of the race. By the Bible he meant only the Old Testament, for that alone was considered canonical. Even in the New Testament, however, were the words of Jewish writers, and the whole was pervaded by a Jewish spirit throughout.

It was not its antiquity that claimed such reverence for the Old Testament, it was on account of Divine spirit found throughout its pages, and the influence it excited in the formation of religions of the world. He deprecated a blind worship of the Bible; one thing only he would ask of the reader, and that was to enter its portals in a reverend spirit. Then and then only it became full of meaning and edifying. To read it and take it literally, as a dry chronicle of events, was to throw ridicule upon it and to engender superficial skepticism.

It was opened to the world before the present era, when an old Egyptian King engaged a number of Jewish scholars to translate the Scriptures into the Greek tongue. These books are still extant as the Septuagint. The wise men of Alexandria then read it for the first time. Somewhat later the Bible was translated into Chaldee, Syriac, Latin, and Gothic, so that now there is no language into which it has not been translated. In every place of worship in the civilized world are sung the hymns of David, the doctrines of Moses, the wisdom of Solomon, the orations of Isaiah and Jeremiah. Who could tell what would have become of the world but for the three books given to the world by the Wandering Jew. Rome had conquered Jerusalem? No; Jerusalem had conquered Rome. Structures of wood and stone were laid in ruins, but the structure erected by the prophets and singers of Israel still remained. Men and women were killed, but the spirit of the Holy Scriptures remained. Jerusalem was thought to have fallen before proud Rome, but not many centuries afterward, it was shown that Judah triumphed over Rome. And, as Jerusalem then had triumphed over heathenish Rome, so again would Jerusalem triumph over heathenish Rome. And the future would find Israel, the government placed upon his shoulders, and his name be called Wonderful, Councillor, and the Messiah reign on earth.

As a second present from the Wandering Jew came the gift of monotheism, the abolition of idols, idol worship, and human sacrifices. Christianity and Mahometanism were but the direct offspring of Judaism. The first teacher of both religions were Jews; and their systems essentially Jewish. Christianity was a gift from the Semitic Jew to the Aryan Christian of Europe and the countries dependent upon Europe. The gift of Christianity was from the poor, despised wanderer.

The Mahometan doctrine of Allah, the one God, was an essentially Jewish doctrine.

The most important portions of our moral and social law was due also to the Wandering Jew. Sure the social laws were, in a measure, derived from Greece and Rome, but the most of them were gotten from the people who stood around Mount Sinai. It was an unpardonable blunder to style all that is good and kind and humane as Christian. The laws of goodness, and kindness, and charity were of Hebrew origin, and were older than the Christian religion. Even the principle of equal rights for all, one of the corner-stones of our Constitution, rejected even now by many nations, was of Mosaic origin in the words, "One law and one code for you and for the stranger that abideth with you."

The very words of the Sermon on the Mount, too sublime for human nature, were derived from Jewish teachers, and were copies of their doctrines. The word that came upon earth and God becoming man was a borrowed idea which was put forward by the speculative philosophers of Alexandria. Most of the moral ideas now entertained in the world were a gift from the Jew. But the list of gifts was not yet complete. Time would not permit of going through the whole catalogue. Science was a gift from Judah. While Europe slept till the fifteenth century, the Jew was working.

The Jew gave his contribution to the Reformation in Germany by passive assistance. The Hebrew language was then forgotten, and a commission of Jews appointed to give instructions. They were of world-wide historic importance. They were then merely insignificant facts, believed by pupil and teacher to be of no importance. We, 300 years later, perceive them to be links in the chain of history.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century the Dominicans commenced a crusade against Hebrew literature. The German Jews implored the interposition of the Emperor. When, a few years later, Martin Luther inaugurated the Reformation, he found the people made ready for it by the conflict that preceded him.

In some countries that were called civilized, the Jew was thrust aside, and regarded as dishonored, but to the impartial world he left it to decide whether the Jew had not contributed invaluable gifts to the nation. Let the Jew be regarded by the Gentile as having some claim upon his gratitude. They were created by one God, of one origin, and in one brotherhood.

He concluded with an appeal to all denominations to join in one brotherhood, under one Father in Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the Washingtonian Home Association will take place this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Home. A full attendance is desired.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Box No. 241 was turned in for a fire in the one-story cottage No. 14 Hunt street, owned by Arthur J. Hawhe, and occupied by Christian Lake. Damage about $75; not insured. Origin, a defective chimney.

—Patrick Feeney, of No. 77 O'Brien street, jumped from a moving train of cars at Sixteenth and Union streets, on Saturday afternoon, and, falling under the wheels, had his left leg crushed. He was removed to his home and attended by Dr. Lee.

—A German named Peter Reiter was found dead in the unfinished building, No. 53 Linden street, yesterday morning. He owned the house, and was watching the coke-stoves used for drying the plaster. The gas generated by them stupified him, and, being unable to get out of doors, he was smothered to death. The Coroner held an inquest.

—A little boy, two months old, whose parents reside in the Washington Square barracks, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He had been ill for several days, and the Coroner's jury found that death was caused by congestion of the lungs. The parents of the child were both drunk when the Coroner visited their room, and, as they generally are in that condition, the little one's death was no doubt hastened by neglect.

—The alarm from Box No. 234, at a quarter of 6 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire near the boiler in D. S. Isendrath's tannery, on the North Branch, at the foot of Fifth street. The fire burned very slowly, but was under good headway before any water was thrown on it, as the steamers had to be put on the ice in the North River Branch, and holes chopped for the suction pipes. The building, which was 60x30 feet, and its contents were $2,500; not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. There are no gas lamps near the tannery, and, in consequence of the darkness, the Williams Hose cart was turned over by running into a rut. No one was injured beyond a few scratches.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Views of Secretary Fish and General Sickles—No Immediate Danger of a Conflict with Spain—An Apology to be Given for the Search of the Steamer Florida.

Washington (Jan. 4) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

The Spanish question is still uppermost in the minds of the people here, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, and a few authoritative statements of facts just now will, therefore, be of peculiar value. First of all, if Secretary Fish is to be believed, and his testimony on this point cannot be doubted, there is no more apprehension on the part of our Government of trouble with Spain than there has been at any time during the past three years, and no reason exists why there should be. While the present Ministry of Spain is weak, composed as it is of a coalition, and containing among its members some who are known to be unfriendly to the United States, and while it would be impossible for our Government to settle any difficulties with the present Ministry, so far as the Spanish Government is concerned, there is the best authority for the statement that it is anxious to retain the most friendly and cordial relations with the United States, and this important fact will, it is expected, soon be announced in some semi-official form, from this city. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the President and Secretary of State that, if the belligerency of Cuba were to be recognized by the United States, war would follow; and General Sickles said, to-night, that, while Spain would have no just cause of complaint on account of such action, as we are to be the only judges in such a case, the people of Spain would be likely to be excited, and a war might ensue. But Mr. Fish thinks that war would follow such a course, even though Spain made no trouble about it, from the fact that our commerce,—"what there is left of it,"—more than half of which passes through the waters occupied by the Spanish fleet, would be subject to examination by the Spanish ships, this being a right accorded to every nation waging a war; that the Spanish authorities would take care that it was not done in an amiable spirit; that the trouble, delay, and embarrassment of such a course would incense the American people, and particularly the commercial community; and that the end would be that our Government would be forced to declare war.

The Administration is very clear on the question that the Cuban revolution is even less entitled to recognition now than she was a year and a half or two years ago. The insurgents, it is said, are made up in great part of Chinamen, negroes, and desperadoes; that the only Cuban Republic is in New York, and that the Republic in Cuba has no Government, no system of revenue, no postal facilities, and nothing which is necessary for a Government. There is, indeed, it is claimed, nothing to recognize any more than there was when a few hundreds of Indians kept up a war in Florida against the United States for several years, and the Administration sees no reason for insisting upon a war with Spain, with little or nothing to gain.

So far as the outrage on the Florida is concerned, it is insisted that, if the report be true, the Spanish naval officer exceeded his authority in overhauling the ship, and it is believed that our Government has already received assurances that the amplest apologies and satisfaction will be given, as soon as all the facts and circumstances can be brought to the official attention of the Spanish Government. The present Spanish Ministry is not looked upon by our Government with much confidence, but as the Ministry in Spain has, according to General Sickles, been changed eight times since he has been at the Spanish Court (about two years and a half), no great significance can be attached to this fact. Secretary Fish, indeed, expects that it may be again changed within the present month, when the Cortes assembles.

Secretary Fish and General Sickles agree that the Spanish naval officers are itching for a war with the United States, and that such a war would be popular with the people of Spain. For the first six months, they say, the Spaniard could not fail to have it all their own way. Our navy is almost worthless. We improvised a navy, during the war, to catch blockade-runners, but the vessels which composed it were never fit to meet the regular vessels of foreign navies, and what are left of them are of less value now than they were six years ago. Nobody doubts that we should conquer in the end, but it would cost an immense sum to prepare for the contest.

In this connection it is proper to correct the statement that our navy is making preparations for an emergency. When it is remembered that such preparations cannot be made without money, and that Congress has made no appropriations for this purpose, the absurdity of such reports will be seen.

General Sickles does not think that a change in the Spanish mission to the United States at this time would have any significance, as Roberts has already been in the country a much longer time than Spain usually keeps a Minister in one place; but neither he nor Mr. Fish believes the report that a change is to be made. The present Ministry is, on the whole, friendly to him, though Malcampo, who had some personal difficulty with him some time ago, would like to have him removed. Malcampo's belligerent ideas do not agree with the more pacific ones of Senor Roberts.

Vinegar for the Million.

Among the large manufacturers who suffered by the fire, and have re-established themselves again, is C. G. E. Prussing. His vinegar works have always taken the lead in the West, both for the quantity and quality turned out, and he is maintaining the same position. In another column will be found his advertisement for White Wine vinegar, an article for family use and pickling purposes. Owing to the extensive works which Mr. Prussing has just erected, he is now able to supply his customers with the best article of vinegar in the market, at lower prices than any other manufacturer.

A fire occurred on Saturday night in the picture and mirror establishment of L. W. Dodge, No. 258 Main street, Buffalo, gutting the upper stories of the building. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

—A destructive fire occurred at Titusville, Pa., yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock. Twenty buildings in the heart of the city were destroyed. The principal buildings burned were the Sherman House, Petroleum Hall, and Commercial Block. Loss, $160,000. Insurance about $50,000. The Assistant City Engineer fell from a ladder, fracturing both knee pans.

—Arrangements have been agreed upon in pursuance of which the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad is to construct an independent track for its own use from Monroe to Toledo, and the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad is to be immediately put under contract and pushed forward to completion. The Pennsylvania Central, according to contract with the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, furnish the iron for that road from Mansfield to Toledo, and also furnish running connections and bridge and depot accommodations to the Pere Marquette & Ann Arbor Railroads, which are entirely satisfactory to all the interests involved.

—The first twenty miles of the North Wisconsin Railroad, from Hudson to Bayfield, is completed to New Richmond. The time occupied in building was less than sixty days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Progress of the Revolution.—A new light dawned upon the world with the introduction of Plantation Bitters. Drastic purgation went out—restoration and renovation came in. The eyes of the people were opened to the great fact that the way to cure disease is to strengthen and support its victims, not to place them at its mercy by depriving them of the little strength they have. It soon became evident that as a means of infusing vitality into the feeble system, regulating the secretions, curing indigestion, and reforming a bilious habit of body, no medicinal preparation then known was at all comparable to the new restorative. Since then hundreds of attempts have been made to rival the Bitters. They have all failed, and the grand revolution in medical treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Hydrokenia Cures Catarrh—The striking advantages of this plan of medication exhibit themselves in the prompt and immediate benefit which follows. No "snuffs," no "caustic solutions," no pains, and no exorbitant charges. S. Gleason Pratt, M. D., No. 232 West Washington street.

Beware of worthless imitations of Marion, United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) watches, with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved over the main-spring barrel. All others are spurious.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

MARRIED.

MILLS—MORRISON—In this city, December 28, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. O. Morrison, 236 West Harrison street, by Dr. C. H. Fowler, Mr. D. H. Mills and Miss Lucy Morrison, both of Chicago. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

A special conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Installation of officers. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the P. and M. E. Degrees, at Union Park Lodge Hall, No. 461 West Lake-st. A full attendance of the members requested. By order of the H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Notice.

The quarterly meeting of the STANDARD CLUB will take place Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m.

R. M. SHAFFNER, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE AND LIME.

We are prepared to take contracts and furnish all kinds of stone for building purposes and sidewalks from the celebrated Batavia quarries on the most favorable terms. An A No. 1 quality of lime also for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, No. 283 West Madison-st. Sole agents.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

This evening an opportunity will be offered to the Common Council of this city to retrieve one, at least, of the blunders committed in their late selection of persons to hold important city appointments—we mean that of a hatter to hold the position of Boiler Inspector to the city. The latter has resigned, and we, in the name of humanity and of every consideration connected with the safety of life and property round every boiler in the city, thank him for the act. The man we want for Boiler Inspector is a practical boiler maker, a man of sobriety and good habits, who not only knows his business, but will likewise attend to it properly. Of course several candidates are in the field, and amongst them is a Mr. RYAN, who brings with him certificates of the fact of his being a long time a practical boiler maker, whose every day business it has been to test, inspect, and repair boilers, and consequently of his ability to guard against our being blown sky-high when we least expect it; and he brings them from such indisputably competent and surely uninterested authorities as

J. S. KIRK & CO.;
A. F. BUSCHICK, Chicago Steam Boiler Works;
G. W. TILTON, Master Mechanic C. & N. W. R. R.;
THOS. ROBINSON, Supt. Union Rolling Mills;
W. HARRIS, Supt. Union Plate and Car Mills;
O. S. HOUGH & SONS;
J. McFARLAND, American Boiler Works;
THOS. GLENNON & CO., National Boiler Works;
LOUIS WOLFF;
RICHARDS IRON WORKS;
S. S. HAYES, Supt. Machinery Ill. Central R. R.

As these gentlemen pledge their names to the statement that Mr. RYAN is a practical boiler maker, and eligible to the place he aspires to, let us hope that the Common Council will have good sense and appoint to a position a man fit to fill it.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the German National Bank, of Chicago, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said bank, No. 15 North Canal-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale on very favorable terms, all the fixtures of a well-appointed weekly newspaper, consisting of newspaper and job type nearly new, engine and boiler in good order, and all the furniture necessary to publish a first-class weekly newspaper. Will sell at a bargain if applied for at once. Address S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State-st., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 430 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at 10 a. m.

H. N. TOWNER, Secretary.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,

OFFICIAL DRAWING, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
1	$400	4226	$400	8521	$400	12416	$400	15730	$400
8	400	4274	400	8535	400	12439	400	15840	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Al de $200000		Al de $100000		Al de $50000	
19449	$2000	2905	$1000	4615	$800
19451	2000	2909	1000	4618	800

Prizes cashed, information furnished, and orders promptly filled. The ordinary drawing will take place on the 8th of January, with one capital prize of $150,000, one of $50,000, and one of $25,000, together with 398 smaller prizes, amounting in all to $390,000.

The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, and bonds.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—I WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS to rent, for a term of years, my 4-story marble-front building, 24x130, No. 128 State, near Madison st., to be completed by April 1. JOHN J. SCHWARZ, 260 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment brick store, northwest corner of South Water and River-sts., has 3,700 feet of surface, for a term of years, to good tenant. H. H. SHUFELDT, 184 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—I WILL CONFER WITH PARTIES wishing a first-class store of any required size up to 144x150 feet, corner of Wabash-av and Washington st.; also on the site on State-st. lately occupied by S. C. Griggs & Co., 48x150 feet. Buildings to be first-class in all respects. Address PETER PAGE, No. 561 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW 5-STORY AND BASEMENT store 54 and 56 South Water-st., on the northwest corner of River-st., for a term of years, to a responsible tenant. Will be completed on or about January 1, 1872. Has a full frontage of 50 feet, and each floor contains 2,700 square feet of surface. Is suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 283 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND DWELLings in all parts of the city, by W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 283 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF A brick building. Also a good office. Apply on premises, to J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR office. [illegible] West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 58 SOUTH CANAL-ST., SECOND floor, until May 1. Call at No. 20 Board of Trade. C. M. FAVORITE & CO.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE STAND FOR RETAIL notions. Inquire at 756 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, new 4-story brick building, 45x100 feet, suitable for first-class wholesale trade. Located on Monroe-st., near Wells. Ready for occupation within 10 days. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT CORNER ROOM, with three windows, for an office. Best location in city. 180 West Washington-st., corner Harrison. Lodging room for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—TO LAWYERS—OFFICE ROOM, with the use of a law library of 700 volumes. Apply at Rooms 32 and 33, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A GENTLEMAN with some capital is desirous of obtaining a partnership in a well-established printing house. He is an excellent solicitor; has had a large experience, and can control an A1 business. Address ITALIC, 231 East Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, to take a quarter or half interest in establishing the best paying enterprise offered in Michigan. Address N B S, Drawer 30, East Saginaw.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 WILL BUY HALF interest in a patent right exclusively for the States of Illinois and Missouri; material ready for work. Address, M B, Inventor, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL JOHN ALFRED CRAGGS who worked at the Advocate office before the fire, send his address to W B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND STEAM MILL (engine of 40 horse power)—or partner wanted with $4,000. Address V. PLU, St. Joseph, Mich.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—E. R. BOWEN & SON, 15 Centre-av., offer bargains—immediate possession:

One more of those choice new 5-room cottages and lot, Burnside-av., No. 30; only $2,400. Horse cars on State-st. now run to Thirty-ninth-st., only a stone's throw from this house.

One new Gothic 6-room cottage and large lot, water in, Clybourn-place, near Wood-st., handsome and attractive.

One new 6-room cottage and lot, Second-st., near Lincoln; payments only $100 cash and $20 a month till paid.

One choice cottage and lot, Thirty-sixth-st., close to Indiana-av., only $2,600; very desirable neighborhood; worth $3,000 (occupied till sold, or prefer to give possession 1st of May.)

One desirable 4-room cottage and lot, No. 49 Catharine-st., near Loomis; only $1,600, $ cash, balance in monthly payments, or any way to suit purchaser. For all cash a great reduction. This is only four blocks from Blue Island-av. street cars.

One handsome, new, 2-story house and large grove lot, on Forty-first-st., delightful locality; only $3,400; only 4 blocks from Cottage Grove cars, and 4 blocks from Oakland Station. This will be advanced to $4,000 if not sold before April 1.

One choice 8-room cottage and 50-ft lot, Oakley-st., just north of Lake, east front, only $2,800; $1,000 cash, balance 3 years. This is so cosy and pleasant that whoever comes first takes it.

One 4-room cottage and 6-room finished basement, very high ceilings and very nice, on Coolidge-st., between Blue Island and Centre-avs., close to cars, good lot; only $2,000, $ cash, balance easy.

One nice 6-room cottage and lot, near Hubbard and Lincoln-sts.; wonderful bargain; for all cash only $1,050. Nice house.

One good 3-room cottage, large new barn and lot, within 1 block of paved street; barn cost $500 last summer, and would make a fine 2-story dwelling; only $1,200. This is a great sacrifice; owner must have cash.

One good 4 room cottage and lot, 82 Norton-st., first north of Polk, and near Centre-av.; only $1,000, part cash.

We have also great bargains in houses, cottages, and lots, with immediate possession, in very desirable neighborhoods; and in others with possession the 1st of May next. Now is the golden opportunity for purchasing, while there will be such a scramble for houses in the spring that prices must advance greatly.

E. R. BOWEN & SON, 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN TERMS TO suit—120 feet, corner of Desplaines and Mather-sts., fine location for business or manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—120X172 FEET ON Wabash-av; 122x165 feet on Michigan-av; 150x165 feet on State-st; all lying north of Sixteenth-st. Any portion of the above property will be leased or sold on very favorable terms.

FOR LEASE—98x90, southeast corner Canal and Lake-st., on very favorable terms. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts; also, on Wentworth, Wallace and Shurtleff-avs. Five years at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HANDSOME AND SUBstantial cottages in a highly respectable neighborhood, on monthly payments, Second-st., near Robey. S. T. KING, Madison st., over State Savings Institution.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot; house 2-story and basement, pressed brick; contains latest improvements; lot 37 feet, east front; altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 308 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CHURCH SITE, 72X180, ON Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.; will give to a church long time and no cash payment required. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE & HILL, REAL ESTATE Agents, 399 State-st.

Fine house, large lot, Bryant-av.—cheap.
House and lot, Wabash-av. near Twenty-second-st.
House and lot, Warren-av. near Western-av.
House and lot, Third-av. near Harrison-st.
Cobbage, cor. Ewing-st.—only $60.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.—$65.
Michigan-av., cor. Thirty-second-st.—$200.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Buddan—$60.
And cheap lots in all parts of the city. Some as low as $200 each.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, house and lot No. 1335 Wabash-av. E. B. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, 75 CANAL-ST., Room 5.

North Halsted-st., lot 25x125.
Larrabee-st., 25x125.
North Clark-st., two fronts.
Sedgwick-st., opposite park, 25x125.
North Wells-st., lot 24x100.
North LaSalle-st., corner lots.
These lots all offer special inducements to purchasers.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET FRONTING GROVELand Park. Water, gas, and sewer. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—IF YOU want a home buy lots in Austin. The cheapest, the safest and the best for residence or investment, to be found in or out of Chicago. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONcern—We wish to purchase for cash from 55 to 200 feet front in the burned district, bounded by Madison, LaSalle, Wells, and North Branch. Owners only need apply. DREW & NEWBURY, No. 163 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH OR ON terms from 50 to 100 feet on good residence street, on the North Side. Address, with location, Pric, 38, HOMESTEAD, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, its past, present, and future, with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for an outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HISTORY of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and in the Northwest; 680 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chambers' Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 583 West Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Box and Portmonnaie case. One agent sells 36 in five hours; another, 72 in a day and a half; another, 144 in less than a day; another, 8 in one house, &c., &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 53 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 10 per cent. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 Canal st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 323 Dearborn st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE; purchase-money mortgages bought. Room 4, 143 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AND good collaterals. Want to purchase a good house and lot, from $2,000 to $4,000, in good locality. W. K. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATerals for 90 days. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

$100,000—WE HAVE $100,000 TO LOAN on city real estate first mortgage. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND SALE STABLES—THE UNdersigned has opened a boarding and sale stable at corner of Fifth-av and Taylor-sts, where all parties having horses to be boarded or sold will find ample and good accommodations, equal to any in the city, at very reasonable terms. GEORGE EAGER & BRO.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAVY HORSES, AT Patrick's Avenue Stables, 782 and 784 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GROCER'S PLATFORM SPRING wagon, pole and shafts; in good order. Thorough brace peddler wagon; good for confectionery or tobacco; at 1084 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class, 2, 4, and 6 passenger carriages of the latest and most approved styles, which we will sell for the next thirty days below the manufacturers' prices, to make room for our spring stock; we have also some light express wagons and Concord buggies, just the thing for business men, cheap; 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A good sound business horse, express wagon, and harness; would purchase horse alone. GEO. A. HARTMAN, 360 State-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tickers and moulder, shaping machines and general machinery, 36 Canal-st. [illegible] NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE FLOORING and siding planing machine, double cylinder, best kind; been used but two years. Also, one Walker's siding saw; one Walker's panel saw. All in good repair, and will be sold cheap. T. W. HARVEY, corner Morgan and Twenty-second-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 58 West Randolph-st., and 137 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEROW & CO. CONTINUE TO SELL the best machine in the world, "The Bless Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Machine," at 142 West Twelfth-st. Branch, 200 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, J. W. Wilkins, formerly 151 Dearborn-st., now 25 South Desplaines st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent a furnished or unfurnished house. Family consists of self, wife, and child. Address CHAS. SMITH, Jr., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, by two gentlemen, with a widow lady where there are no other boarders, where they can find a pleasant home, within ten minutes' walk of Twenty-second st and Michigan-av. References given. Address A B, care Carrier No. 42.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, on West Side by a lady. Address M 24, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, JAN. [illegible] men for the pineries in Michigan; [illegible] to $30 a month and board; fare advanced, [illegible] full, to men with baggage. Apply early to [illegible] G. RING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 OR [illegible] who can take care of a horse and [illegible] reference. Call at [illegible] State-st., up stairs, [illegible] and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS [illegible] make himself useful. Apply in [illegible] Harrison-st., of A. R. RESVE[illegible].

WANTED—12 MEN, GERMANS AND [illegible] to husk corn (wages $1 per day and [illegible] April. Also 25 choppers for Indiana and [illegible] Employment Headquarters, 54 Lind's [illegible] delph-st., bridge.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR [illegible] to call and see our new corn-sheller, [illegible] bushels per hour. [illegible] good [illegible] nights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., [illegible] Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—THIS DAY—25 LABORERS [illegible] city work; wages, $2 per day; steady [illegible] Men to go South, $2.25 per day, at 38 South [illegible] SNELL & LIFE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN [illegible] ing an established trade in Missouri, to [illegible] by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house, [illegible] thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, [illegible] white goods business. Address, giving full [illegible] lars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, CO[illegible] Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSIERY [illegible] to take charge of that department in [illegible] No one need apply unless having long experience [illegible] that specialty. Address, giving experience [illegible] wanted, HOSIERY, Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED—TWO A NO. 1 SALESMEN [illegible] travel for a first-class wholesale grocery [illegible] Must be experienced and control a good trade [illegible] pay such men liberally. Address, with ref[illegible] WHOLESALE TRADE, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR—A YOUNG MAN [illegible] three or four years' experience in job office [illegible] may learn of a good situation by applying at [illegible] CUSHING & PARSONS, 56 North Canal-st.

WANTED—100 CARPENTERS TO-DAY [illegible] to-night, 81 Halsted-st.; bring tools; good [illegible] men, big pay.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, COMPETENT man, to act as foreman of a machine shop [illegible] be a good machinist and draughtsman [illegible] Machine Co., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 YOUNG [illegible] in the country to sell groceries by [illegible] dress UNION PURCHASING AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN [illegible] wet-nurse; milk, 1 to 3 months. Apply [illegible] Michigan-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS [illegible] references, and not afraid of work. [illegible] to fill situations Monday morning, at 123 [illegible] near Desplaines. State Intelligence office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO [illegible] work, at 255 Michigan-av., corner of [illegible] court.

WANTED—AT MRS. BART'S OFFICE [illegible] court, corner of Michigan-av. [illegible] families and boarding-houses, in the city and [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL [illegible] general housework. Good references [illegible] Apply at No. 48 North Aun-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible] work, Swede or Norwegian preferred [illegible] will pay $3 per week; must come well [illegible] Apply at 354 Burside-st., between Twenty [illegible] Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL [illegible] experience, to attend to reception [illegible] first-class photograph gallery. Apply to [illegible] 287 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS [illegible] housework in first-class families and [illegible] houses. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, [illegible]

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN, Scandinavian, or colored woman, to do [illegible] housework and cooking. Apply between [illegible] to-day, at Room 1, 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH [illegible] and do the housework of a small private [illegible] German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at [illegible] Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE [illegible] kers; also girls to cover shields. Apply [illegible] at BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible] as assistant bookkeeper, or any place where [illegible] use the pen. Address J W C, 19 South Halsted[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN [illegible] warehouseman, by a young man who has [illegible] years' experience on South Water-st. in the [illegible] commission business; is well posted in the [illegible] dried fruits, etc. Address R, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine hand, on a sticking, [illegible] molding machine. Call or address F J [illegible] Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN [illegible] thoroughly understands fancy cake baking [illegible] confectionery in all its branches. Address [illegible] Branch office, 463 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD FORM A [illegible] nection with an established manufacturing [illegible] cern, where the product sells for cash, and [illegible] FULLER, Box 331, Chicago, with real name.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS, ROUND [illegible] square, ornamental tops, for any [illegible] Cement drain pipe for cellar floors, walks [illegible] Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible] after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' [illegible] ence. Address Post Office Box 1857.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER [illegible] port; loan, real estate, law business [illegible] PRATT, State and United States Atty, 119 W[illegible]

HARRY LINDEN, AT 44 LASALLE-ST.

MRS. E. L. GLEASON, BEING BURNT [illegible] on the North Side, has commenced a small [illegible] store at 29 Wabansah-av., Cottage Grove, where [illegible] earnestly solicits the kind patronage of the [illegible] and old customers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST OPENED a new intelligence office at No. 126 [illegible] corner of Desplaines. Those in search of [illegible] help, by giving us a call, can be supplied at once [illegible] five hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. STAR INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

WANTED—A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE [illegible] worth $10,000 or more, in some thriving [illegible] exchange for a No. 1 farm located near a city [illegible] inhabitants. Address F. A. BROWN, [illegible]

WANTED—5 GARDENERS, 5 MEN AND [illegible] 200 railroad laborers for Tennessee, [illegible] 21 West Randolph st., or 553 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE RESPONSIBLE [illegible] with $5,000 to $6,000, would like to invest [illegible] in some established jobbing house, where his [illegible] and services would prove remunerative; all [illegible] nications will be treated as confidential [illegible] A G B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any [illegible] By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 128 South [illegible] st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible] will take an infant home to nurse. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SALOON LICENSE [illegible] at 1530 South Halsted-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN AMERICAN WATCH, ON [illegible] 1871, between West Indiana and North [illegible] No. 81. The finder will be liberally rewarded [illegible] leaving it at Tribune office. J. H.

FOUND—IN A SOUTH SIDE STREET CAR [illegible] pocket book, containing a small sum of [illegible] which the owner can have by calling at [illegible] av., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—ON THE LAKE SHORE, THE [illegible] ing of the fire, a trunk marked M. D. S. [illegible] of JNO. DITCH, No. 52 Washington-st.

FOUND—HORSE, HARNESS, AND [illegible] which the owner can have by paying for [illegible] vertisement and proving property. Apply [illegible] Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE HAVING $1,800 OR $2,000 CASH [illegible] wishing to engage in a light manufacturing [illegible] ness already established, (no competition) and [illegible] 88 to 100 per cent on sales, which can be [illegible] almost any amount, can get full particulars [illegible] tory, etc. Address, stating when and where [illegible] view can be had, SPECIALTY, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE-HALF [illegible] whole interest. For particulars inquire [illegible] address, J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West [illegible]

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the [illegible] for sale on the most favorable terms [illegible] constantly employed; gross sales amounting [illegible] $300,000 per annum, which business might be [illegible] by giving judicious credits. The owner [illegible] ing devoted 30 years of his life [illegible] and having made all the property he [illegible] mined to retire, from his real estate [illegible] rest his declining years and health demand [illegible] his successors a business which he believes [illegible] parallel in the country. For further information [illegible] ophire of or address F. W. GATES, President [illegible] Canal-st., Chicago.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, AT ALTON, FOR [illegible] at a great bargain. The only hotel in the [illegible] doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons [illegible] out. C. P. HOLCOMBE, Proprietor.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE NEW [illegible] Novelty Store, No. 2004 Blue Island-av. [illegible] a bargain, no bonus.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will [illegible] amount per month. 130 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—BOARDING [illegible] rooms, on reasonable terms. Those [illegible] to be accommodated please call.

1030 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DOORS [illegible] of Twenty-second-st.—A splendid [illegible] room for gent and wife; one large room for [illegible] with first-class board.

BOARDING—A FAMILY LIVING ON [illegible] the avenue near Twenty-fourth st. [illegible] take a family to board who would like to [illegible] or three rooms. The best of reference given [illegible] quired. Address T E N, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST [illegible] son-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICELY-FURNISHED [illegible] with board, in a private family on West [illegible] dress K C W, care Wilson Bros., 65 West [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT GREATLY REDUCED [illegible] furnished house, 1184 Prairie-av. RAE & [illegible] CHELL, 14 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE [illegible] rooms, two clothes closets, and pantry [illegible] water; good location. Apply to M. DOW[illegible] Grocer, 221 Hubbard ct.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICKS—400,000, WILL [illegible] at Chicago & Alton Depot, at once. [illegible] 197 West Washington-st.

HOUSE BUILDING—CONTRACTS WANTED for the immediate erection of frame houses [illegible] the lowest possible terms, by HERBERT & [illegible] Practical Houses Carpenters, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A TUTOR FOR TWO CHILDREN, 10 and 12 years of age; must be capable [illegible] ing English branches and Latin thoroughly [illegible] well recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] Court Hotel, Elizabeth-st., near West [illegible]

REBUILDING

The Trowel in [illegible]

Splendid Progress in the In[illegible]

The New St[illegible] Chamb[illegible]

List of Building[illegible]

Rebuilding has [illegible] during the winter [illegible] days of extreme [illegible] few persevering [illegible] protected from [illegible] get the hammer [illegible] this music the w[illegible] slowly rising and [illegible] nucleus of build[illegible] is in the vicinity [illegible] Halle and Monroe [illegible] its immediate vi[illegible] of completion. [illegible] within twelve m[illegible] district bounded [illegible] on, and Adams [illegible] and with a better [illegible] ied the ground [illegible] rebuilding on the [illegible] upon its edges, a[illegible] ered all through [illegible] ents are [illegible] Water street [illegible] March a good [illegible] that thorough[illegible] sale purposes. [illegible] Chicago River, a[illegible] Coolbaugh's bui[illegible] bridge, is alread[illegible] other commercial [illegible] ry goods wareh[illegible] nd Market street [illegible] nd will soon be [illegible] owy, but a mas[illegible] ortions, and very [illegible] was erected. [illegible] carrying [illegible] of many di[illegible] to be built up [illegible] ed by various [illegible] ildings on Wab[illegible] reet, are appro[illegible] er of Wabash av[illegible] business, rema[illegible] rojects. [illegible]

pretty well fil[illegible] and there a [illegible] ructure of the [illegible] ough it were m[illegible] dinance. Comp[illegible] buildings [illegible] the foundation[illegible] in the hands [illegible] of private res[illegible] ation of which [illegible] Many build[illegible] structure is [illegible] that they wi[illegible] of March, qu[illegible] of February. [illegible]

[illegible] downward, alth[illegible]

REBUILDING BURNT CHICAGO.

The Trowel, Hammer, and Plane in Full Play.

Splendid Progress Notwithstanding the Inclement Weather.

The New Sherman House and the Chamber of Commerce.

List of Buildings Erecting in the South and North Divisions.

Rebuilding has continued steady thus far during the winter, interrupted only by the few days of extremely cold weather. Even then a few persevering individuals, who are partially protected from the inclemency of the season, kept the hammer, plane, and hod in motion. To this music the walls of our new city have been slowly rising and gathering shape. The principal nucleus of building on

THE SOUTH SIDE

is in the vicinity of Nixon's Block, corner of La Salle and Monroe streets. Several structures in this immediate vicinity are in an advanced state of completion. Well-informed persons say that within twelve months the portion of the burnt district bounded by the river, La Salle, Washington, and Adams streets, will be solidly built up, and with a better style of buildings than occupied the ground before. The principal part of the building on the South Side burnt district is upon its edges, although new buildings are scattered all through that desolate region. Improvements are progressing rapidly on Water street. By the 1st of March a goodly number of warehouses in that thoroughfare will be occupied for wholesale purposes. Rebuilding is lively along the Chicago River, and is creeping rapidly eastward. Bullbaugh's building, near the Madison street bridge, is already occupied by banks, and for other commercial purposes. Field & Leiter's new dry goods warehouse, on the corner of Madison and Market streets, has reached the fifth floor, and will soon be entirely enclosed. It is not a showy, but a massive structure, gigantic in proportions, and well adapted to the trade for which it was erected. Great enterprise has been shown in carrying on the work upon it in spite of many disadvantages. Market street will soon be built up for its entire length, and occupied by various kinds of solid business. Several buildings on Wabash avenue, north of Harrison street, are approaching completion. The remainder of Wabash avenue, north to the former limits of business, remains undisturbed, as yet, by new projects.

THE NORTH DIVISION

is pretty well filled up by shanties of wood, and here and there a more pretentious and elaborate structure of the same material, which looks as though it were meant to stay in spite of the fire ordinance. Comparatively few permanent business buildings have yet advanced as far as the foundations, although a good many plans are in the hands of the architects. Quite a number of private residences are to be at once rebuilt, mention of which is made elsewhere in this article.

Many buildings throughout the entire burnt district are in such an advanced state of forwardness that they will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of March, quite a number of them by the 1st of February. The general tendency of

BUILDING MATERIAL

is downward, although the prospective demand is great; yet such are the prospects of supply, so numerous are the dealers who expect in various ways to speculate upon the necessities of Chicago, that prices will be kept within a reasonable limit. Lumber must be sold at a reasonable rate. Brick making is to be pushed with renewed energy. The capacity of every brick-yard in Chicago is to be increased, and new ones are to be established in our immediate vicinity. Brick will be sent here from almost every place of any note within a radius of fifty miles, and from long distances by lake. Competition will keep the prices of this important element in the reconstruction of the city where it ought to be. Large contracts for the delivery of brick in the spring have already been made at less than $8 per thousand. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has contracted for the early delivery of 6,000,000 at $7. Other contracts have been made at equally reasonable rates. But, although prices will be kept in bounds, they will be high enough to allow all who have energy and a small amount of capital to make money at the business.

BUILDINGS ERECTING.

From a conference we give the following somewhat extended, though imperfect, list of buildings contemplated and in process of erection. In nearly all of those mentioned, in size, elegance of design, and all sterling qualities, will far surpass those of old Chicago, which they are intended to replace. There will be, it is true, many plain store fronts where buildings are erected to meet a pressing want, some of which will stand long, and not be ornamental to the city.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.

From W. W. Boyington, the architect, we learn some details in regard to the plan of the new Sherman House, which is to be rebuilt at once, on a more elegant, and more commodious than before. We have already stated that it is to have an addition for the better accommodation of its patrons. The new structure will be of stone, in the renaissance style of architecture, more rich in external appearance, and more elaborate in finish. It will be six stories in height, with attic roof and basement. The basement will be occupied for business purposes; the first story by the office of the hotel, and by stores. The floor of the first story will be 3 feet above the walk. The size of the hotel is 181x161 feet, the two fronts on Clark and Randolph streets being ornate, and of the same general appearance. A new feature will be the tower. On both fronts, in the centre of the building, is to be a broken pediment, of a heavy entablature, in which is to be placed a marble bust of the late F. C. Sherman. The dining-room will be 48x106 feet,—much larger than the old one. The smaller dining-room is to be [illegible].

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

From Mr. Cochrane, architect of the Chamber of Commerce, we learn that the contract for the work of that building has been let for a little over $80,000, the work to be done in June. Several of the bids were over $100,000. Several were less than the successful one, but the parties could not do the work done in time. The successful contractors are Messrs. D. & W. Graveson, of [illegible]. The stone is being cut at the Buena quarries, just above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River.

VARIOUS BUILDINGS.

From the same architect we learn that the work on the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, one of the finest sacred edifices in the city, is progressing rapidly.

[illegible] Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, is going up rapidly after the general plan of the old edifice. The joists of the second story are already laid.

Adjoining it is the new part of the Otis Block, standing on the same stage of reconstruction as Brand's Block. The old part of Mr. Otis' property is as yet untouched.

Workmen are engaged in restoring the building of the Republic Insurance Company, the walls of which were spared by the fire. The work is going on well.

More than a hundred men are employed upon [illegible] building, directly in the rear of this. The carpenters, and hod-carriers swarm all over. The repairs go on everywhere throughout at the same time. The rafters are laid and the building is nearly completed.

[illegible] building, on Monroe street, next to [illegible], with a front of red-pressed brick, and sandstone, is nearly enclosed. It bears over the entrance the inscription, "Kent, Oct. 9, [illegible]."

[illegible]worth's four-story brick building, just [illegible] of this, is up to the third story. The latter will be a handsome front of brown stone.

[illegible] Palmer and John Trainor are erecting a brick building, for stores, on State, between Adams and Jackson streets. It is to be [illegible] stories, with an elaborate iron front. Mr. [illegible] portion is half way to the eaves; Mr. [illegible] half will not be commenced until [illegible].

Upon the new hotel of Mr. Palmer is in [illegible] for the winter. The iron is constantly [illegible] and will probably be all in the hands of [illegible] by spring. Work will be recommenced as soon as the spring opens, and the [illegible] will thenceforward go up rapidly. It is [illegible] that the State street part of the hotel will [illegible] for the accommodation of the public by October or November.

[illegible] Carriage Works, on Adams street, between State street and Wabash avenue, are being replaced by two stores. The building is a [illegible] story brick, the front of Racine pressed [illegible] feet. It is nearly enclosed, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of February.

[illegible] building, Nos. 277 and 279 Wabash [illegible] of brick, with stone facings. It [illegible] finished on the 1st of March, and soon [illegible] occupied by Gage Brothers, with a [illegible] of millinery goods.

[illegible] below, on the other side of the avenue, Dr. [illegible] is erecting a four-story brick store, [illegible] up one story. The trimmings of the [illegible] will be of terra cotta. Charles Busby has [illegible] of similar description in the immediate [illegible]. Both of these buildings have the walls [illegible] half way up.

MR. [illegible]LING'S PLANS.

From Mr. E. Burling, architect, we learn the following interesting particulars:

A five-story brick, with basement, 70x160 feet, [illegible] by J. Y. Scammon, on Wabash [illegible] street, at a cost of [illegible] is begun.

[illegible] building, with basement, [illegible] by William Blair, on [illegible] and LaSalle streets. It will [illegible] and will cost $50,000. The [illegible] in a few days.

[illegible] building, with basement, [illegible] feet, is to be soon erected by Mr. Prescott, [illegible], near Wells.

[illegible] brick, 50x125 feet, is to be built by [illegible] B. Ogden, at the corner of Franklin and [illegible] streets, at a cost of $45,000. The [illegible] will soon be commenced.

[illegible] opposite, are to be two buildings, one [illegible] and the other 20x80, the first for James [illegible] and the second for Philip Hoyne.

[illegible] H. and Charles G. Wicker are soon to build [illegible] brick store, 30x160 feet, at the corner [illegible] and Water streets, at a cost of $60,000. The [illegible] are already cutting the stone for the [illegible].

Contractors have already commenced to cut [illegible] for the Marine Company's fine building, [illegible] to be put up at the corner of Lake and [illegible] streets, at a cost of $80,000. The building [illegible] will be the Lemont marble, and the [illegible] will be four stories high with basement.

[illegible] northeast corner of Wabash avenue and [illegible] street D. J. Averill is putting up a [illegible] brick building, 28x100 feet, at a cost of [illegible]. It is up to the second story.

[illegible] Morgan is putting up at the corner of [illegible] avenue and Peck court a brick building, [illegible] feet, and three stories in height, which is [illegible] completed.

[illegible] Carrell Biblical Institute have the plans [illegible] ready, and will commence in about four [illegible] a large brick building at the corner of [illegible] and Market streets. It will be four stories [illegible] feet broad by 100 feet deep. The plans have been prepared with care, and the building will be occupied, as before, by commission merchants.

Pardee has his four-story building, at the corner of Wells and Water streets, up to the second story. The structure is of brick, 45 by 80 feet.

Harris & Lewis have their building, at the corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, in the same state of forwardness. This is 50x75 feet, and will cost $18,000.

The foundation of the business block to occupy the site of the Nevada Hotel is completed, and the walls partly up.

A brick building, 40x115 feet, is just being begun by James Meeks, at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets.

The Burlington Warehouse is nearly two stories up. It is a large building, 150x160 feet.

The First National Bank building is progressing fast. The stone is in place on the Washington street front to the third story, and the rest of the material is cut and all ready to go into place.

The plans of the Methodist Church Block are almost ready for the contractors.

Iron buildings will soon be erected by Wm. B. Ogden at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets and LaSalle and South Water streets.

On the North Side, the Newberry estate has contracted for the erection of five brick buildings on North Wells street, near Chicago avenue.

N. Mears has also in process of erection, and nearly completed, a three-story brick building on North Wells street, 50x72 feet.

Plans have been drawn for the residences of the following gentlemen: E. B. McCagg, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Theron Pardee, Geo. L. Dunlap, Perry H. Smith, Wm. Lill, and several others. These residences will compare favorably in all respects with those that occupied the same places before.

The Prairie Loan and Trust Company is putting up a building on West Washington street.

A building is being erected opposite THE TRIBUNE Building, on Madison street, for the Manierre estate. It will be five stories, and used for banks and offices.

The building of Thomas Mackin, adjoining THE TRIBUNE Building on Dearborn street, is up three stories. Rice's building, on Dearborn street, has its walls up nearly to the roof.

BOYINGTON AND VAN OSDEL.

Mr. Boyington and Mr. Van Osdel have kindly furnished us with additional facts in regard to buildings which they have designed. The buildings of cut stone at the corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue, and 19 and 20 Lake street, belonging to Mr. C. H. McCormick, are in a fair state of progress. Of the first building the joists of the first floors are laid, and workmen are laying the basement walls of the other. The later building will be of Philadelphia brick on the longer side. The buildings will be five stories in hight.

Mr. McCormick is also putting up two other buildings for offices, one at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, and the other at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. The cellars are being cleared, but the work will not be commenced for several weeks. They will be four stories, have French roofs, and fronts of cut-stone. The building will have elevators, and all modern conveniences.

One of the buildings in Booksellers' Row is to be soon replaced. It will be five stories high and have a front of cut-stone.

The cellar of the Oriental Building is being cleared, and work will be commenced on it in a few weeks.

Two buildings are being put up for the Couch estate, one of them at the corner of LaSalle and Water streets, to contain five stories, the other on Water, between LaSalle and Clark streets. They are of brick. The walls of both are up.

Waller's buildings, on the corner of State and Van Buren streets, a block of eight stores, of brick, have the first story walls completed, and the joists laid for the floor of the second. They are to be four stories high, fronts probably of stone.

The building of Mr. Kendall at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, has the third-floor joists in place. It is to be four-stories in height, the front of cut stone. It will be finished early in the spring.

Two five-story brick buildings are to be built for the Robbins estate, a commencement to be made early in the spring. One is to be at the corner of Lake and Water streets. They will be five-stories high, stone fronts, and brick sides, and divided into three stores each.

Work on the Drake building is going on finely. The foundations are being laid, and the stone for the front cut as rapidly as possible.

Workmen are engaged in clearing away the *debris* of the Pacific Hotel, and the stone is being cut as rapidly as possible. It is expected to have the hostelry in readiness to receive guests by next January.

A new hotel, erected by Mr. Gardner, and to be called Gardner's Hotel, is being built at the corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street. Its size will be 80x172 feet, and it will be first-class in all respects. The building is already up to the first floor.

The bank building of B. F. Haddock is nearly up to the first floor. This is on Madison, near State street. The first story will be finished and occupied for banking purposes by the 1st of March. Further work on the building will be postponed until spring.

L. J. McCormick will put a large building at the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, which will be first-class in every respect. The front on Wabash avenue will be of Cleveland sandstone, the other of the Lake Superior sandstone. The size of the lot is 92x145 feet. The first floor joists are laid, and the stone is being cut as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of April.

The same gentleman is building two brick stores, with heavy walls, the dimensions to be 40x135 feet. The contractors are expected to have this building ready for delivery by the 1st of May.

Heath & Milligan's new building, No. 173 Randolph, which is almost an exact copy of the old, is nearly ready for occupancy. It is five stories high. The dimensions are 36x160 feet.

Mr. Chase, of Boston, has a five-story brick, with basement, at No. 139 South Water street, which is just receiving the finishing touches.

Mr. McKey, of Janesville, is putting up two buildings on Wabash avenue, near Randolph street. They are of brick, three stories in height, with galvanized iron trimmings. The joists of the third story are in place.

Judge Fuller has two four-story brick stores on Water street nearly ready for occupancy.

A magnificent building is to be erected at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets.

Mr. Cobb's four-story brick building, at the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, is nearly ready for occupancy.

Mr. E. K. Rogers is putting up a four-story brick building, with front of pressed brick, at Nos. 65 and 67 North Clark street. The trimmings are to be of terra cotta, and very elaborate. The foundations of the building are already laid.

The same gentleman is also erecting a building of the same general design on Dearborn street, near South Water.

Mr. J. P. Willard will soon commence a four-story building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. The dimensions will be 45x90. The front will be of Milwaukee pressed brick.

The Great Fire at Monroe, La.

From the Onachita (La.) Telegraph, Dec. 31.

Sixty buildings were burned. The wealthiest portion of the city, representing half a million of dollars, and doing an annual business of several hundred thousand dollars, is now in ruins and ashes, from Court House square to Desiard street, down along the river front to, and including S. W. Sanders' saloon, and stores from McKinna's saloon, along the north side of Desiard street, not a house left standing, except a stable in the rear of Hanna's warehouse. To this destruction may be added that of the Union Church and McCormick's office, shop, residence and outbuildings. The fine store of Hoffman, Gerson, Dreyfus, Meyer, Sanders, McFee, Oliver & Byne, King, the Old Nebraska, Old Mansion House, Central House, Keller's new store, Endom's shops, stable and store, owned by E. J. Hart & Go., Surghnor's, Garretson's, the Alhambra, six law offices, and many other buildings, are no more.

Total loss, $589,300; insurance, $203,500.

The fire originated in the upper story of S. W. Sanders' saloon, and was discovered about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and is believed to have been accidental. The wind, unfortunately, came from the south, and was blowing briskly, and the flames were borne right toward the heart of the city. The preservation of stores and merchandise was very small, although great individual efforts were made to that end. Much that was saved was subsequently stolen or seriously damaged by the rain that followed about sunrise. Only three or four families were burned out. No one was killed or seriously wounded amid all the risk and confusion that prevailed. We observe on all hands a quiet determination not to succumb under this disaster. In some cases contracts have already been made for temporary houses.

The Paterson, N. J., Tragedy.

Before the court, Libby Garrabrant, the suspected murderess, acknowledged that she had bought the arsenic, and described the manner of Burroughs' death. She added that he took it in her presence, mixed with laudanum, Jamaica rum and sugar, but that he lived three days. He had been dead a week when found. She told nobody, because he requested her not to. Her testimony was a mass of absurd contradictions. It was given in a careless manner, and frequently convulsed the audience with laughter, in which she joined. She seemingly viewed the inquest as a great joke, except when the Coroner sought to implicate her lover, Bogert; then she was always on her guard. A room full of Burroughs' goods having been found concealed in Gilbert Riley's house, he has been arrested. He is a negro. It is believed that the girl was but a tool in the hands of Bogert and Riley. The inquest was adjourned to await the analysis of Burroughs' stomach. Libby's story is a sad one. Her eldest sister married one Graham. Two months afterward Graham was stricken with typhoid fever. His wife nursed him eight months, until he had become imbecile and paralyzed. She was then destitute, and her husband's wealthy friends refused to take care of her. A mechanic, named Steele, who had often done her a kindness, persuaded her to elope and marry him. Then Graham's relatives provided for him. Afterward Steele and Almira returned to Paterson and opened a store in the Third Ward. Almira's relatives, who are all respectable, repudiated her, except Libby and a child of 12, who often visited her. Steele seduced Libby, and thus brought on a quarrel between him and Almira, and soon afterward he died of poison. Almira also poisoned herself subsequently, and Libby went from bad to worse until taken to jail on the present charge. A cousin of the family, John Garrabrant, was accused of poisoning his first wife. He escaped punishment and married another, who was afterward arrested for poisoning him. The physicians who examined his body testified, however, that he died of petrifaction of the lungs, and she was discharged. She has since quarrelled with her step-son, and both are under indictment.

—The city authorities of Albany have appropriated the sum of $25 for the support of the English sparrows during the winter.

—Two men own nearly three million acres of land in the San Joaquin Valley, California. The traveller may ride forty-five miles in a line upon it, and may follow a fence around a single pasture for sixty-five miles; while one other man monopolizes 350,000 acres.

—The present winter in Colorado is one of the most severe ever known. The snow has fallen deeper, and has laid longer upon the ground, than has ever before been known. Cattle are suffering severely in every part of the country. On the Big Thompson and the Cache-a-la-Poudre the snow is reported to be a considerably deeper than about Boulder, or further South. In the mountain parks, stock is said to be doing better than in other places. Many of the cattle-owners who have the largest herds have their cattle scattered over miles of country, so that feeding becomes impracticable, if not impossible. Many head of young stock have already died, and, if the snow remains upon the ground a few days more, the loss cannot but be severe.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Beginning of the New Year—Change in the Fence Law—How We May Be Enabled to Keep Sheep—A Three-Horse Clevis After the Farmers—A Protest Against the Fence Laws—Patrons of Husbandry—A New Steam Plow—Small Fruits in Iowa, with a General Talk About Fruits—Our Present System of Taxation.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 6.

We sit down inside of the new year; as yet no plan is put in operation, for we have been too busy closing the business of the old. We must take a little time for reflection, and not start off too hastily. The financial outcome of the past year is not quite satisfactory to the farmer or the orchardist, but we must accept the situation, for it has been the culmination of many causes, some of which were inevitable, and some might have been avoided. The low prices of most farm-products, we must accept as rather permanent, for the time of high prices and speculation is past. We must, therefore, base our calculations on the present rates, if we would succeed. The farmer who expects to see the high prices of the past few years will probably have to wait a long time. "But, at this rate, farming will not pay," says Mr. Smith. It will pay, however, and to-day farming, as a business investment, is second to no other department of business. But there must be some changes made in the management, a little more economy in some of the working plans, more care in the selection of implements, better preparation of the soil for crops, less hired labor, and a cutting down of all outside expenses. We are borne down with State, County, Town, and School taxes, to say nothing of the folly of bonds to railroads that we have so lavishly voted, and which are grinding us. All of these taxes make an aggregate of a dollar an acre annually on our best farms, and not less than fifty cents on the poorest. This condition of things we will have to bear for some time. But there is one tax that the present Assembly is about to lift from our necks, by the repeal of the fence law, and giving us back the common law. Under the law which is proposed to go into effect in November next, we shall be relieved of one of the most serious burdens that have been laid upon the farm. Farmers have rebelled against this law, or, rather, the decision of the Supreme Court, and thousands of animals have been clandestinely shot in consequence; and it has done more to heap mortgage upon mortgage than any other one act of this Legislature. It is a great pity that an emergency clause could not be added, so as to allow the law to go into immediate effect, and thus free us from the thousands of miles of new fences that the opening of Spring will demand. If to this can be added a law whereby the farmer can be paid for sheep killed by dogs, we would, in less than three years, see a small pack of sheep kept for wool and mutton on every farm in the State. Sheep, like poultry, are very profitable in saving that which other animals will not use, and the cost of keeping a score or two of sheep on each farm would be a mere trifle, while it would give us cheap mutton, and tend to enhance the value of our manufactures. If we do not get the law this winter, it cannot be long delayed; for such a law is among the economies of the farm, and cannot, in our present condition, be dispensed with.

As it is not possible to force the price of our farm products, we will need to study economy in all of our expenditures, and here is the point to which our present attention must be turned. We must bear in mind that a rigid economy is not niggardliness,—a miserly scrimping of our needs,—but a just and fair discrimination in the manner of investing our funds.

With those heavy taxes, it becomes a question of economy if it would be better to sell part of our land, and, by a better and more thorough system of cropping, to make a greater net profit than with so many acres to run over. The editor of the *Working Farmer* claims that 120 bushels of shelled corn is often produced to the acre in Westchester County, Pa., and that 100 is quite common. If that is true,—and there is no reason to doubt the statement,—we may as well begin to see it. The thing can't be done in the great corn zone of Illinois.

There is no getting around the fact that we must put our farm and orchard products on the market at less cost than last year, and we must curtail some of our expenses. These two things must be kept steadily in view, and become part of our study. We have had two rather dry seasons, but that need not frighten us with the idea of a rainy season, which may and may not follow, for no man can foretell the seasons, though many assume to do so. The good farmer is always ready for a wet or a dry season, and, therefore, makes no complaint.

In entering upon the new year, let us see that what we do shall accomplish some end, not slash about without well-directed plans; for then we can take off our coats and go to work with the assurance that the new year will be one of both pleasure and profit.

A STRAY THREE-HORSE CLEVIS.

LANARK, Carroll Co., Ill., Dec. 22, 1871.

DEAR SIR: There are two men going around this part of the State, hunting up the farmers who have what they style a three-horse clevis in use, and threatening them with prosecution for an infringement on a patent which they (or their employers) pretend to own. The headquarters are at Kalamazoo, Mich. The clevis consists of a piece of wood or iron, nine inches long, with three holes in it, one at each end, and one three inches from one end, and six from the other, placed in a perpendicular position before the plow, or whatever implement is in use, and fastened to it by the middle hole, with a common clevis and link. The two outside horses are fastened to one evener, which, of course, has to be a long one, and that evener to the short and lower end of the short piece of wood or iron, while the middle horse is hitched to the long end.

These men—one of whom represents himself as an attorney—are offering to settle with the farmers for from $5 to $10 apiece, according to their means. A poor man they let off with $5, while a rich man is assessed $10.

And the blacksmiths, who have been so unfortunate as to punch three holes in the piece of iron, and make the common clevis and link necessary, are taxed, according to their guilt, from $5 up to all they think they can get. One man they want $200 from. Whether they get it or not remains to be seen.

I have never had one of them, so am not in the scrape; but several of my neighbors are. I think that it is a big swindle. A SUBSCRIBER.

I cannot say whether the patent is valid or not, and the opinion of some attorney, familiar with the patent laws, will be of more value in this case. I do not think the clevis mentioned is as valuable as the common three-horse whiffletrees, but it appears that the farmers of Carroll differ from me in that respect, by so general a use of the implement. If the clevis is new and patentable, and the farmers use it, they ought to pay the patentee for it; but if it is neither of these, the parties should be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A PROTEST AGAINST FENCES.

LACONDALE, Dec. 25, 1871.

DEAR SIR: You have frequently recommended tree-planting. I have, for some twenty years, been employed upon railroads. Some six years ago, knowing that old men were not wanted on railroads, and being somewhat advanced in years, I thought I would devise means to make a living outside of railroading. I bought twenty-five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the little town in which I live. I built a good board fence around it, and set out forest trees, six feet apart, around it. But the stock are allowed to run at large. They browsed every tree and killed them. I put out an orchard of fruit trees. The stock will break down my fence and browse my trees down. As I live on my place in town, I cannot watch it all the time, and am not able to build on the land, as I have expended all of my means. To keep my neighbors from robbing me of the products of my labor, I have expended over $600 to fence my little place. The past season I have lost over half of my crop by horses, cattle, and hogs that have broken in. I have frequently written to members of the Legislature to give us a law to protect us from that kind of robbery. As I am past three score years, and was in poor health when I commenced farming, I have come to the conclusion that getting a living at farming is not my *forte*.

I hope the time will soon come when our legislators will see the justice in protecting the farmer from robbery, as well as the merchant, mechanic, and other professions. Yours very truly, C. F. S.

Mr. S. will see in this letter that the farm question is likely to meet his most sanguine anticipations; and he may yet see his trees and crops growing unmolested by his neighbors' stock.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DURANT, Cedar County, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1871.

DEAR SIR: There is in this State a society of farmers called Grangers, whose object appears to be to protect themselves, if possible, from the exactions of the middlemen, and to buy of the manufacturer and sell to the consumer, if they can. There are now in the State eighty or ninety lodges, and some of them are talking of opening a store of their own on the co-operative plan; but they are ignorant of the practical workings of such an institution. If you will be good enough to give us some information relative thereto, you will very much oblige many readers of THE TRIBUNE. J. M. H.

Personally I know nothing of these Patrons, nor am I able to see any great amount of good that they may accomplish by means of a secret organization. Co-operative stores have been largely tried, but have failed to meet the expectations of the ardent friends of the system. My letter of last week pretty effectually covered the whole ground. It is simply educating the farmer in regard to his business relations. At times there appears to be a necessity for just such a society. Commerce is simply a system of middlemen that cannot be dispensed with, and what the farmer needs is that general information that will protect him from imposition. Farmers may club together, and purchase their groceries of the wholesale dealer, and will find a great saving in doing so. They can also order their implement direct from the manufacturer, at a large discount. But all these things are being done without the aid of secret societies. In this State we have a sharp statute in regard to commission men who fail to make prompt returns of sales, or who use any part of the funds. The great majority of the commission men of Chicago are men of strict integrity, and I never feel the least anxiety as regards being cheated by them. Ship to those who make prompt returns, and post yourself as regards the market.

A NEW STEAM PLOW.

Parvin's steam motor was among the novelties of last year. With all the efforts that may be put forth to get up a traction engine for plowing, it must fail. On a level, hard surface the thing is feasible, but not on our prairies. It is of no use to spend time and money in this direction.

SMALL FRUITS IN IOWA.

It is singular how history repeats itself. The cultivators of the small fruits in New York went through the entire list from A to Izzard, and rejected ninety-nine out of the hundred. Illinois cultivators followed in the same well-beaten path, with very similar results; and now Iowa is taking to the same field to go through the same old ruts. At the meeting of the Eastern Iowa Horticultural Society, held at Cedar Rapids, they made up a list as follows: *Strawberries*—Metcalf's Early, Green Prolific, and Wilson. If our friends over in Iowa will go a little back in the history of strawberry-culture, they will find that Metcalf's Early was sent out from Michigan as a regular swindle, not even entitled to the term humbug. It is one of the most worthless of all the early sorts wherever it has been planted. It is, in short, a ten-year old swindle of the baser sort. It is possible that Mr. Thompson, who championed it at that meeting, may not have the genuine variety, but something better under the same name.

Among raspberries, Mammoth Cluster, Philadelphia, Purple Corn, and Miami were put on the list as the best. The Miami was renamed "Mammoth Cluster" by a certain operator in small fruits, and sent out as something new; but the swindle has been fully exposed. It was stated that Miami was earlier than Doolittle. There must be some mistake about this, for, in this State and places East, it is the reverse. East Bend was once the Western headquarters for raspberry plants, and Doolittle, Miami, and Mammoth Cluster, with wild plants, were sent out in such a miscellaneous manner that one could not be told from the other. Our cultivators now make up the list as follows: Davidson's Thornless, early, but not very productive; Doolittle next, and a better bearer; and Miami, the most productive, and from three to five days later. But what is another evidence of this pursuit of history is putting Davidson's Thornless and Lum's Ever-bearing on the list for trial. For the past twenty-five years efforts have been made to produce an ever-bearing raspberry that should have a market value, but thus far without success. The truth is that few cultivators find any profit in the raspberry at the best, and if a full crop could be made in October, it would not pay, as there is so much competition in fruits at that season. The raspberry follows close on the strawberry, and the peach comes up from the South and ruins the sale of it. Mr. Smith, of Weston, had been very successful with grapes, training them on the spiral system, as set forth in "The Farm and Garden" for some years past. The honey-locust was highly commended for hedges.

These societies are much given to voting,—this year voting up, and next year voting down, the same fruit. Our own State Horticultural Society have about given up voting, and simply record the experience of individuals. After all the meetings and votings, if one will go into our Western markets, he will find the Wilson strawberry grown from Memphis to Green Bay; Doolittle and Miami Blackcap raspberries, Lawton and Kittatiny blackberries; the May, or, as it is more commonly called, the Early Richmond Cherry; the Concord grape, with a list of apples that you may count on your finger, and some half a dozen pears. If we now turn to the catalogues, we find a list of valuable fruit that would fill several columns of THE TRIBUNE. So we see, after all, that these have to be measured by real merit, and the man who plants will be wise to regard these teachings. For the past few years Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois have been overrun with crab-apple-tree pedlers, who have done a big business for themselves. But the people are beginning to be more cautious, and give less encouragement to all that class of new and untried things.

OUR TAXES.

In the assessing of farm lands under the present law, the land is first valued as wild land, and then the improvements have a separate value. A farmer of McLean County sends us the way in which his township is assessed. After valuing the land at $10 an acre, the improvements were proceeded with, as follows:

	Assessed value.
80 acres, improvements cost $1,500	$200
80 acres, improvements cost $200	160
80 acres, no improvements	40
80 acres, improvements cost $1,500	40
80 acres, no improvements	40
80 acres, improvements cost $1,500	160
80 acres, no improvements	60
80 acres, improvements cost $200	250

And this, he says, is a fair sample of the assessment of the whole town. No business man would take the office, and it was turned over to a reverend gentleman, whose opinion in regard to the value of real estate was not very satisfactory. This farmer suggests that, if the assessment could be made in the fall or winter months, capable men might have leisure to perform the duty. This plan of assessing farms is, no doubt, a bad one, and should be changed. The law for assessment of farm property can be made very simple. First, assess the land at its cash value, without regard to mortgages or claims against it. Secondly, all other personal property and credits, except mortgages on real estate, after deducting debts owing for the same. Mortgages should not be taxed, for the property which they represent is taxed once already. In case the mortgage is deducted from the real-estate tax, the tax is lost, for it is seldom that the mortgage is held in the same township. This double taxing leads to mischief, and should be avoided. The present system of taxing farms needs revising, and it should be made so plain that all may understand it. The more complex the system, the easier for the sharper to get rid of his share of the burden. RURAL.

AGASSIZ'S DISCOVERY.

Eggs and Embryos of the Chironectes Pictus Found Floating in a Nest Constructed Out of Gulf-Weed—Description of the Nest and the Fishes.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 15, 1871.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR: For several days after we left Boston I was greatly troubled by a sense of general weakness, so much so that more than once I thought I had undertaken more than I had strength for. But as soon as we got into warmer latitudes I felt better, and now I am actually improving beyond my condition at the start. As soon as we reached the Gulf Stream we began work. Indeed Pourtales organized a party to study the temperatures as soon as we passed Gay Head, and he will himself report his results to you, which are quite interesting. My attention was entirely turned to the Gulf-weed and its inhabitants, of which we made extensive collections. Our observations favor the view of those who believe that the floating weed is derived from plants torn from the rocks upon which sargassum naturally grows. I made a very simple experiment which seems to me to settle the matter. Every branch of the sea-weed which is deprived of its floats at once sinks to the bottom of the water, and these floats are not likely to be the first parts developed from the spores. Moreover, after examining a very large quantity of the weed, I can say that I have never seen a branch however small which did not exhibit distinct marks of having been torn from a solid attachment.

You may hardly feel an interest in my zoological observations, but I am sure you will be pleased to learn that we had the best opportunity of carefully examining most of the animals known to inhabit the Gulf-weed, and some which I did not know to occur among them. However, the most interesting discovery thus far, is the finding of a nest built by a fish, floating on the broad ocean, with its live freight. On the 18th of month, Mr. Mansfield, one of the officers of the Hassler, brought me a ball of Gulf-weed which he had just picked up, and which excited my curiosity to the utmost. It was a round mass of sargassum, about the size of two fists, rolled up together. The whole consisted to all appearance of nothing but Gulf-weed, the branches and leaves of which were, however, evidently knit together, and not only balled into a roundish mass, for though some of the leaves and branches hung loose from the rest, it became at once visible that the bulk of the ball was held together by threads trending in every direction among the sea-weeds, as if a couple of handfuls of branches of sargassum had been rolled up together with elastic threads trending in every direction. Put back into a large bowl of water it became apparent that this mass of sea-weeds was a nest, the central part of which was more closely bound up together in the form of a ball with several loose branches extending in various directions, by which the whole was kept floating.

A more careful examination very soon revealed the fact that the elastic threads which held the Gulf-weed together were beaded at intervals, sometimes two or three beads being close together, or a bunch of them hanging from the same cluster of threads, or they were more rarely scattered at a greater distance one from the other. Nowhere was there much regularity observable in the distribution of the beads, and they were found scattered throughout the whole ball of sea-weeds pretty uniformly. The beads themselves were about the size of an ordinary pin's head. We had, no doubt, a nest before us of the most curious kind, full of eggs, too, and the eggs scattered throughout the mass of the nest, and not placed together in a cavity of the whole structure.

What animal could have built this singular nest was the next question. It did not take much time to ascertain the class of the animal kingdom to which it belongs. A common pocket lens at once revealed two large eyes upon the side of the head and a tail bent over the back of the body, as the embryo uniformly appears in ordinary fishes shortly before the period of hatching. The many empty egg-cases observed in the nest gave promise of an early opportunity of seeing some embryos freeing themselves from the envelope. Meanwhile, a number of these eggs with live embryos were cut out of the nest and placed in separate glass jars to multiply the chances of preserving them, while the nest as a whole was secured in alcohol as a memorial of our unexpected discovery.

The next day I found two embryos in one of my glass jars; they occasionally moved in jerks and then rested for a long while motionless upon the bottom of the jar. On the third day I had over a dozen of these young fishes in my rack, the oldest of which begin to be more active and promise to afford further opportunities for study. I need not relate in detail the evidences that these embryos were fishes. Suffice it to say that the dorsal cord with its heterocercal bent was readily visible, as well as the caudal fin with its rays. In the eye the coloboma has not been fully closed, and blood currents were unmistakable upon the yolk bag. But what kind of fish was this. About the time of hatching the fins of this class of animals differ too much from those of the adult, the the general form exhibits too few peculiarities, to afford any clue to this problem. I could only suppose that it would likely prove to be one of the pelagic species of the Atlantic, and of these the most common are exocoetus, naucrates, scopelus, chironectes, syngnathus, monacanthus, tetraodon, and diodon. Was there a way to come nearer to a correct solution of my doubts?

As I had in former years made a somewhat extensive study of the pigment cells of the skin, in a variety of young fishes, I now resorted to this method to identify my embryos. Happily we had on board several pelagic fishes alive, which could afford means of comparison, but unfortunately the steamer was shaking too much and rocking too heavily for microscopic observation of even moderately high powers. Nothing, however, should be left untried, and the very first comparison I made secured the desired result. The pigment cells of a young chironectes pictus proved identical with our little embryos. It thus stands as a well-authenticated fact that the common pelagic chironectes of the Atlantic (named chironectes pictus by Cuvier) builds a nest for its eggs, in which the progeny is wrapped up with the materials of which the nest itself is composed, and as these materials are living Gulf-weed, the fish cradle, rocking upon the deep ocean, is carried along as an undying arbor, affording at the same time protection and afterwards food for its living freight.

This marvellous story acquires additional interest, if we now take into consideration what are the characteristic peculiarities of the chironectes. As its name indicates, it has fins like hands; that is to say, the pectoral fins are supported by a kind of prolonged wristlike appendages, and the rays of the ventrals are not unlike rude fingers. With these limbs these fishes have long been known to attach themselves to sea-weeds, and rather to walk than to swim in their natural element. But now that we have become acquainted with their mode of reproduction, it may fairly be asked if the most important use to which their peculiarly constructed fins are put is not probably in building their nest?

The discovery of this nest was quite accidental, but not so the examination of the large masses of the floating weeds which we met with as soon as we entered the Gulf Stream. I had made it my chief business to examine the floating sargassum with the intention of solving, if possible, the question of its origin. I had delivered a lecture to all on board, in which was stated all I knew upon the subject, and what I wanted to ascertain further, thus hoping to enlist the interest of the officers of the ship, and of my scientific fellow-travellers in the object of my search. I had told them that I did not believe that the Gulf-weed could multiply while floating, even though the floating branches might enlarge. I had suggested the gathering of the smallest branches of the weed with a view to ascertain whether not all, even the very smallest, bore signs of having been torn violently away from a fixed attachment. From that day not a patch of Gulf-weed passed our ship within reach that was not carefully looked at and hauled up if it presented any peculiar appearance, and no doubt I have my reward for that lecture in the discovery of the nest of chironectes.

There remains one closing chapter to add to this story. May some naturalist becalmed among the Gulf-weed have the good fortune of witnessing the process by which the nest is built. From an embryological point of view these little fishes are quite interesting. In the first place the embryonal vertical fin, which extends along the whole back in the fish embryos thus far known, begins very far behind in the young chironectes, and does not exist upon the neck and back. In the second place, the position of the heart is very peculiar. Instead of lying at the junction of the yolk-bag with the head, it occupies a low position in the front part of the yolk. Ever truly your friend,

L. AGASSIZ.

Professor Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

—The Palatka (Fla.) *Herald* notices the arrival there on the 18th inst. of a thousand ears of green corn, from Turkey Creek. It also says that the present season has produced the largest and most delicious oranges for many years.

GENERAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Will open, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, a Branch Office, No. 8 "Central Union Building," Market-st., near corner of Madison.

O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE Vessel Owners' Towing Co., 32 NORTH CANAL-ST.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting, will be held corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Masonic Building, upper hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 2 p. m.

J. L. HIGGIE, President.

The Annual Election of Officers and Directors of the Hibernian Banking Asssociation

Will be held at the Banking Rooms, 10 and 11 Union Central Building, on Monday, the 8th inst., from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 393 Wabash-av.

R. G. DUN & CO.

GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

Reopened.

The old firm of J. F. & J. E. WHITE will open this week a good assortment of WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, etc., at 48 West Randolph-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

HUNT & LOCKETT, DEALERS IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE, 75 LAKE-ST., Between State and Dearborn.

Goods Delivered Free in any part of the City.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

"ARTISTIC," "COMBINATION," CABINET, STEREOSCOPIC, CARDS, AND LARGE VIEWS OF CHICAGO RUINS.

Also Chicago before the fire. The largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stereoscopes, and Views of all kinds.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE. THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have established a tea store at 114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.

All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.

We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 113 West Washington-st., 118 Twenty-second-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 321 and 323 Wabash-av.

DRESS GOODS.

REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Invite attention to handsome lines of Poplins, Plaids, and Popular Dress Goods, prices of which have been marked down for Monday, January 8, and which they commend as very great bargains.

State & Twentieth-sts.

CIGARS.

EXCLUSIVELY GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, trade in general, and consumers will find the largest and best selected stock in the West, always fresh, and replenished by every Havana steamer, at prices as low as any importing house in the U. S.

Partagas, Espanola, Intimidad, Upman, Corona, Meridiana, Flor de Murias, Villar y Villar, Figaro, Rosa Antiguedad, Flor Diaz, Henry Clay, Cubana, Ingenuidad, Dancella, and all other popular brands, Genuine Manilla la Segar, and Hourad's Cigarettes. Exclusive agent for

BOUQUET DE TOBACOS SEGARS.

Send for Price List.

LEWIS MOSS, IMPORTER, NO. 475 WABASH-AVENUE. (Late with Stanton & Co.)

GROCERIES.

MEAD & HIGGINS, Wholesale Grocers, 204 and 206 West Washington-st.,

Offer the fullest assortment of Groceries in the city, at such prices as makes it to the interest of all dealers to call on them.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties holding claims against this company, where their proofs of loss have not been accepted, or where they have not been presented for adjustment, are hereby notified that the offices of the company will be closed in this city on and after Jan. 12, 1872.

Jan. 5, 1872.

HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, NO. 472 WABASH-AV.

Office rooms of the above company for rent; possession given immediately.

State, of Chicago,

(Now in bankruptcy), and GARDEN CITY policies bought for cash.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Republic Ins. Co.

I will buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents.

R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

Republic Insurance Company.

Country stockholders advised as to their rights and interests.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Chicago. Policies recovered in full. Parties who have settled at 25 cents can recover balance.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 12, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

WATCHES.

MARION U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.) WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers. WHOLESALE ROOMS, GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York. GILES, BRO. & CO., 384 Wabash-av.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

G. B. MAIGNE, Manufacturer of Printers' Rollers & Composition,

150 and 152 West Washington-st. (rear).

Used by Chicago Evening Journal, Church & Goodman, Western Rural, J. J. Spaulding & Co., R. R. Donnelly (Lake Side), D. A. Cashman, Oakley & Son, Dean Bros. & Barlow, and others, too numerous to mention. Moulds of all presses on hand. Proof rollers, and rollers for Gordon and other presses, kept ready for use.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan-av.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, Steck Pianos, Root & Cady Pianos, STRINGS, VIOLINS,

And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. No Goods at Lowest Prices.

E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

An unusual opportunity to purchase the best piano at an extremely low price is now offered. We have in stock three choice new

STEINWAY PIANOS,

The varnish damaged in transportation, which we will sell at a handsome reduction from regular prices.

SMITH & NIXON, Wabash-av., Corner Sixteenth-st.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. 336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	Slade, [illegible] & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker, REMOVED TO 326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.

A general banking business transacted.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 32 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

Established 1840.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5401 to No. 10775, both inclusive.		
$100—No. 13001 to No. 25935, both inclusive.		
$500—No. 7985 to No. 16179, both inclusive.		
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27442, both inclusive.		
		$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 608 to No. 840, both inclusive.		
$100—No. 3080 to No. 5091, both inclusive.		
$500—No. 2488 to No. 2858, both inclusive.		
$1,000—No. 11000 to No. 13150, both inclusive.		
$5,000—No. 3408 to No. 4162, both inclusive.		
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.		
		$4,000,000
		$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Cash Advances.

I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.

G. S. HUBBARD, 104 West Washington-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.

MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

LARD.

REFINED LARD! ALSO WINTER-STRAINED LARD OILS, SIGNAL, AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York.

BUILDERS IN IRON.

Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT.

JOHNSTON'S BUILDING, Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.,

Bank Rooms, Law Offices, Insurance Offices, Real Estate Offices, ready for use May 1. Plans on the ground.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH'N RAILWAY CO.

Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.

General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Red Line Transit Co.

Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

South Shore Line.

Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Empire Line.

Office, No. 198 Pacific-av.

Illinois Central Railroad,

General Superintendent's Office,

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On and after the 8th instant the Local Freight business of this Company will be resumed at their old Depot, foot of South Water-st.

A. MITCHELL, General Superintendent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

No. 7 Central Union Block, (MARKET-ST.),

MURRY NELSON, E. R. STEVENS. CHICAGO.

GILBERT & BREGA, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 Canal-st.

Advances made on consignments of Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1872.

THE END OF FISK, JUNIOR.

The initial proceedings against James Fisk, Junior, which have constituted a part of the reform measures in New York, have been stayed by the sudden removal of the defendant to a higher bar. A bold, bad man has come to a stop in his career by the hand of an assassin, and the honest people of New York, and of the entire country, will breathe more freely now that he has gone. The manner of his death could not have been unexpected to his friends, if he had any friends. No man can lead such a life of fraud and debauchery without exposing himself, at every step, to the vengeance of some one of his victims. Such a fate is inevitable, and only points to the old truth, that crime brings at last its own punishment. There will be no sympathy felt for the deceased by right-minded persons, while there may be a regret that the law was not sufficiently powerful to protect the community and vindicate itself, by punishing him to an extent commensurate with the enormity of his career. Nothing in his public or private life will call for any regret that he has gone. There was so much of seeming success attaching to his career, so much of a certain brilliancy and jollity about his intrigues, and so much of audacity in every step that he took, whether pursuing a mistress or plotting against the very life of the commercial institutions of the country, that unthinking men began to imagine that his assurance was omnipotent, and could bend everything to its own base purposes. It had already begun to debauch public sentiment. Allured by the success of Fisk, young men had come to regard him as an Admirable Crichton in finance, and he had plenty of imitators. Nemesis has come none too soon to the defence of public morality, and it has come in just the manner that might have been expected. It was fitting that he should die in the same disgraceful manner as he had lived, and, at the hands of the paramour of his own mistress.

While there will be little regret on the one hand at the death of Fisk, there will be no sympathy on the other expressed for the assassin Stokes. It was the act of a coward in every particular. The murderer was the counterpart of the murdered. He only lacked the opportunities and the money to be as great a scoundrel. The two men, up to the time that Fisk introduced Stokes to Mansfield, had run a parallel course of vice, and shared in the common results of their operations *pro rata*. They had embarked in the amusement business simply for purposes of profligacy, and the queens of *opera-bouffe* and the *danseuses* of the spectacular stage were the inmates of the disgusting harems which these men established. In an unlucky moment, Fisk introduced Stokes to his mistress, Mrs. Mansfield, and the latter supplanted him in her affections. From that moment Fisk bent all his efforts to crush his rival, and in this strife met his death. Stokes was not lacking in any of the qualities which marked his rival, but they seemed more vulgar because they had not the lustre of Fisk's gold. Stokes was the Bill Sikes of the drama, Fisk the Jew. Both of them were gamblers, blackmailers, swindlers, and debauchees. Stokes fleeced the unwary by every artifice known to the green cloth; Fisk, by every trick known to the thieves of railways. Stokes blackmailed individuals unknown to fame; Fisk blackmailed bankers, judges, and juries. Stokes swindled small men; Fisk swindled great corporations. In debauchery, Stokes proved himself the stronger of the two, for he carried off Fisk's own mistress so effectually that not even his gumshoes were allowed a place in her apartments. He proved himself a coward, as all such men do; and, sneaking up behind his victim, shot him before he could have an opportunity to defend himself. While the one deserved his death, the other deserves the halter. Justice will not be avenged of herself until the assassin follows in the steps of his victim, and the woman Mansfield is driven to her proper place by public sentiment.

It is unnecessary to write any biography of the deceased. It would only be a record of great crimes and small vices unblushingly practised, and with these the public is already only too familiar. There is nothing in his career upon which one can linger with pleasure, or commend for popular imitation. He leaves behind him nothing which men will care to remember, and he will now fade out of public prominence much more rapidly than he rose into it. The peremptory summons which has called him hence is beyond the injunctions of his judicial friends which he has employed so often to the injury of others. The Court before whom he has been called is incorruptible; the witnesses who will rise in swift array against him cannot be suborned. His life was a positive injury to the whole community, corrupting in its influences, and blighting everything of good with which it came in contact. While his murderer lives, however, the vindication of justice is not complete. They were partners in vice. United in life, they ought not to be long divided in death. When the assassin Stokes has expiated his crime, a long step will have been taken in the great reform which the honest indignation of the public has demanded. The axe will have been laid at the root of the tree, and the smaller rogues of every hue, who have flourished upon the vices of these two men, will disappear with that which gave them support and encouragement. Vulgar and brutal as the instrument may have been which perpetrated this deed, and speedy as should be the punishment for it, it nevertheless teaches the salutary lesson to the young men of this country, that the way of the transgressor is hard; and that, in their efforts to get rich, virtue, honor, and manliness are not yet so old-fashioned as not to pay better than the vice, dishonesty, and lust which have marked the career of the late James Fisk, Junior.

A BAD CAREER.

The career of James Fisk, Junior, which, after so long defying the legitimate processes of law, has at length been suddenly brought to a close by the bullet of the assassin, is one of the most rapidly-culminating and brilliantly-infamous to be found in the annals of society. Ten years ago, Fisk was a sharp Yankee pedler, driving in his cart from place to place. Four years ago, he was merely a Wall-street broker, with a keen eye out for speculative railroad shares to be worked on a moderate scale. A year later, he was at the head of a gigantic corporation, and able, by an hour's effort, to summon forces which should, at one swoop, gather into his clutches a score of millions of other people's property, impoverish a thousand wealthy men, or derange the values and the traffic of a vast empire. And to-day he is an unmourned victim of his own lewd and unscrupulous ways, while his accumulations of wealth and power are dissolving away ten times more rapidly, than they were amassed.

Fisk's operations in connection with the Erie Railway, and cognate schemes, are too many to be referred to in any complete detail. They commenced, on such a scale as to become generally notorious, in the early part of 1868, when Daniel Drew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Eldridge, of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, settled their long and violent quarrel for the control of the Erie Railway, and divided the spoils among themselves. The Erie frauds had been set going nearly two years earlier, when Drew, to checkmate Vanderbilt's attempt to secure a majority of the Erie stock, made an over-issue of 60,000 shares. Vanderbilt met this by continuing to buy up the stock of the company, over-issues and all, and by bringing all sorts of legal batteries to bear upon his antagonist. Drew retaliated in kind, and a long series of injunctions, decrees, orders of courts, and counter-orders ensued, which ended, as above mentioned, in a truce: Drew, Vanderbilt, and Eldridge dividing among them the proceeds of the various over-issues (for they had been kept up until the honest stockholders of the company had been robbed of more than half the value of their property), and awarding to Fisk and Gould the possession and management of the Erie Road, along with the shares remaining in the possession of the Ring. With this conveyance, Fisk and Gould obtained the implied power to squeeze the orange for what the residue of it was worth.

This combination of Fisk and Gould has since become so notorious that their name is now accepted as the synonym for all that is dark and deceitful; but it would appear that they then were much less versed in chicanery than the older knaves whose loot they shared on this occasion. At least Fisk claims to have been, at that time, a very proper young man. This transaction, by which he and his partner were made in some sense the scapegoats, and in some sense the legatees, of Drew, Vanderbilt, and Eldridge, is thus described by Fisk himself, in a statement made from the witness-stand during the trial of one of the many suits in which the concern subsequently became involved:

> Finally [says Fisk], about 12 o'clock a paper was passed round and we signed it; I don't know what it contained; I didn't read it; I don't think I noticed a word of it; I remember the space for the names was greater than that covered by the writing; my impression is that I took my hat and left at once in disgust; I told Gould we had sold ourselves to the devil; I presume that was not the only document signed; I remember seeing Mr. White, the cashier, come in with the check-book, and I said to him, "You are bearing in the remains of the corporation to be put in Vanderbilt's tomb." No; I didn't know the contents of the paper which I signed, and I have always been glad that I didn't; I have thought of it a thousand times; I don't know what other documents I signed; I signed everything that was put before me; after once the devil had hold of me I kept on signing; didn't read any of them, and have no idea what they were; I don't know how many I signed; I kept no count after the first one; I went with the robbers then, and I have been with them ever since; my impression is, that after the signing I left at once; I don't know whether we sat down or not; we didn't have anything to eat, I know.

Having once, as he says, joined the band of robbers, Fisk became, like many another neophyte, the most zealous of all; and, combining his own unlimited assurance with Gould's decided talent for intrigue, he had soon added largely to the illegal over-issues of stock, and sent the price down below 25, whereas it had been near to par before the rascals got possession of it. The actual effects of the Erie Road had probably been thrown to Fisk and Gould as a rather undesirable possession, of which the older rogues were glad to be rid; but the new managers proved more cunning than their owlish predecessors. Taking in Tweed and Sweeny as Directors, they of course got Barnard and Cardozo, the Tammany Judges, among the assets contributed by that pair of worthies; and it was not long before they had squeezed a full million out of Drew, and enlarged their scale of operations to an amazing extent. Among the most brilliant strokes of the Gould genius was the act by which the Albany Legislature legalized their past over-issues, and the Classification Act, by which they and their creatures were continued in the Directory for six years, the stockholders being rendered entirely helpless by the act.

In the summer of 1869, occurred the raid upon the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, by which that road was seized,—the act being a most flagrant robbery. The adjuncts to this nefarious operation were orders and injunctions *ad libitum* from Barnard; a packing of a shareholders' meeting with shoulder-hitters bearing bogus proxies; and, finally, a military seizure of the road, in defiance of law and right, from which they were only ousted by the State militia.

Almost simultaneously with the Albany & Susquehanna campaign (the theft of the English shares occurred previously), came the great Gold Conspiracy, which culminated in September, 1869, and of which Fisk and Gould were the controlling spirits. Of this affair it must be said that there was nothing unlawful in it, although it involved a complete derangement of trade, and, probably, the financial ruin of thousands of men, all through the country, who were not voluntarily or directly connected with the affair. It also involved tampering with the National Treasury; and, to accomplish this, the Chief Magistrate of the nation was approached—unsuccessfully, however—by such considerations, and through such channels, as the conspirators deemed most practicable. They failed; and when Fisk, as a consequence, repudiated his contracts, he was forced to flee for his life, and lock himself up in his strong castle, the Grand Opera House.

The edifice referred to is one of the monuments of Fisk's love of display and of personal notoriety. Into the *operas bouffe*, the spectacles, the military regiments, the Long Branch parades, the steamboats, the brass bands, and the long array of bedizened harlots whom he supported, went the earnings of the Erie Road, and Fisk's share of the profits which Gould's cunning conjured out of the firm's transactions. The foibles of the shrewd Yankee pedler in this direction brought upon him his sudden and violent end, just as the iniquity of his more weighty operations in the field of finance were about to bring upon his worthless head their own disastrous consequences.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

The *Iowa State Register*, of a recent issue brings out some damaging facts relative to the appropriation of funds for the subsistence of Indians in 1865, at which time Senator Harlan was Secretary of the Interior. The passage of a resolution was procured on the 21st of December, in that year, by Mr. Harlan, appropriating a sum not exceeding $500,000 for the relief of Indian tribes within the Southern Superintendency. Prior to this time, and when Mr. Harlan was appointed to the management of the Interior Department, he made Elijah Sells, of Iowa, then Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, at a salary of $3,000 per year, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, at a salary of $2,000 per year, which would usually be considered a surprising change. It ceases to be surprising, however, when it is considered that Mr. Sells' son had been taken as a partner by Perry Fuller, the chief of the Indian ring in Washington and Kansas; and that, prior to the spring of 1869, the Indians never received 20 per cent of the money drawn from the Treasury for their benefit.

As to the manner in which Mr. Sells made purchases, the following vouchers testify: "Oct. 1, 1865; bought of Perry Fuller & Co., 400 bushels of wheat, at $8.05 per bushel—$3,220. Oct. 5, 1865; 598 bushels of wheat, at $8.05 per bushel—$4,813. Oct. 2, 1865; 2,200 bushels of corn, at $7.75 per bushel—$17,050." Under the authority of Mr. Harlan, Sells continued buying in open market, without advertising or competition, for nearly a year, drawing in that time over a million of dollars from the Treasury, the principal part of which was paid to Fuller and William Sells and it was to pay vouchers for such purchases of these parties—which vouchers had already been passed upon in the Interior Department—that the special appropriation of $500,000 already alluded to was secured by the influence of Harlan, Sells, *et al.*; and it was out of this sum that Perry Fuller stated to a member of Congress he paid $17,000 toward the expenses of Mr. Harlan's election to the United States Senate. In addition to this special appropriation, a half-million more was put in the General Appropriation bill, at the same session, for feeding these same Indians, which Sells drew out of the Treasury in a lump on the 20th of August, 1866.

Considering the enormous appetite of these Southern Indians, it will strike the economical reader that wheat at $8.05 per bushel, and corn at $7.75 per bushel, were rather expensive food for Mr. Lo and his friends, and that chicken salads, boned turkeys, and champagne would have been cheaper fodder. It will strike the financial reader that Tammany frauds are quite insignificant when compared with Indian frauds. It will strike Iowa farmers, who fancy they are getting a good figure when their wheat brings 80 cents per bushel, and burn their corn because it is worth more for fuel than the market, that Mr. Harlan is too expensive in his ideas to represent them in the United States Senate.

THE NEW ORLEANS SHOW.

Such chaste amusements as cock-fighting and bear-baiting will naturally be at a discount in New Orleans, so long as the present Legislature is in session. The proceedings of last Wednesday's session were reported, in part, by telegraph; but, of the many rich episodes, it was impossible that all should be caught up and preserved by the abstract and brief chroniclers of the daily press. But here is one scene which occurred pending a question of an investigating committee to investigate charges against two members, Carr and Dewees, of forging warrants for extra allowances:

> The greatest disorder ensued, amidst which the Speaker directed the Chief Clerk to read the charges.
>
> Owing to the excitement and noise, not a word could be understood, although the Clerk read in a loud voice. Mr. Stamps claimed the floor. Twenty members were upon their feet addressing the Chair, or gesticulating at each other.
>
> Mr. Wands having retained the floor, the Speaker would not recognize any member as having the floor, but Mr. Carr moved that the lobby—which was densely crowded—should be cleared.
>
> Speaker Carter ordered the lobby cleared, including police officers, who are armed and in citizens' dress.
>
> The doors were being closed, when the Speaker ordered them to be left open.
>
> Mr. Carr wished to know how the lobby could be kept out if the doors were not closed.
>
> The Speaker. The police will guard the doors, standing without the hall.
>
> A motion was made to *go into executive session*.
>
> The Speaker. The House cannot go into executive session.
>
> Mr. Carr moved that the doors be closed.
>
> The Speaker. I will not entertain such a motion.

Presently a new squad of Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms were mustered in, and thirty or forty fresh motions made in quick succession:

> The Speaker stated that, Messrs. Carr and Dewees being personally interested in the result their vote could not be entertained.
>
> Motions to permit them to vote being ruled out of order while the roll was being called, and more excitement ensuing at this time, Mr. Carr moved, that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant, and that W. H. Waters be appointed in his place. As Mr. Carr made this motion, he advanced from his seat (which is the first upon the left of the centre aisle), and amid a shout of yeas advanced toward the Speaker's platform, followed by several members (perhaps fifty), who rose from their seats and were moving in the same direction, when Speaker Carter stepped forward from his chair, and, striking his gavel twice, denounced the movement as a revolutionary one, and declared that by the Eternal God he would put it down and restore order.
>
> Mr. Carr and the other members returned to their seats.
>
> In the lull that ensued there were cries of "Arrest him"—"Arrest Carr!"
>
> The Speaker (looking towards Mr. Carr). "I should like to see the man that would attempt to force me out of the Speaker's chair under any such circumstances, or in the revolutionary way attempted by that gentleman."

This kind of performance is extremely lively and quite dramatic in interest, the curiosity being constantly piqued as to whether the affair is to turn out a tragedy or a farce, and, if tragedy, which party is to get perforated with the fatal bullet. As shows, therefore, these legislative sessions ought to draw better than any of the other town amusements; and perhaps it is to compensate for the narrowness of gallery accommodations that the Legislature has, as other companies of performers often do, split up into several bodies, and gone to performing in various localities. The Senate, for instance, is located, a part of it on board of revenue-cutter, cruising up and down the coast, and, doubtless, astonishing the people of the port towns; and another part at the temporary Capitol, launching resolutions of censure in the direction of the absentees; while the House is in the full tide of successful operation at two different places, turning out Speakers, impeaching Governors, and organizing stampedes "by the entire strength of the company," as the show-managers say. As a Legislature, it must be admitted that the Louisiana combination is a despicable failure; but as a cheap show it ought to succeed well.

A case of peculiar interest to the instructors of the rising generation has just been tried at Princeton, in the Circuit Court of Bureau County. At a common school in that county, last winter, two small boys, forgetful of all the precepts of the excellent Dr. Watts, engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict during the morning recess. They were, however, separated; and, on inquiry the teacher was assured that friendly relations were restored. But by noon their fiery passions were once more aroused. Moved thereto, probably, by "Tom Brown at Rugby," they arranged for a regular prize-fight. Just as one of them was knocking the other down for the third time, the ring was broken, and the victor assaulted so vigorously that his elbow was dislocated. When the crowd interfered, the teacher was notified of the fight. He rushed at once to the door, called out to them to stop, and then hurried back to the school-room to put on his boots, as he was naturally averse to walking through slush several inches deep in slippered feet. Before he reached the group, the elbow was dislocated. The injured youth, through his father, straightway sued the teacher for criminal negligence. The trial was a long one. The jury were out twenty-four hours, and returned a verdict for defendant, whereupon an appeal was at once taken to the Supreme Court. Great interest was manifested in the trial, and the schools of Bureau County had a practical vacation throughout its progress, as all the teachers were congregated at Princeton. If the verdict should be reversed, there will probably be an eager rivalry for positions in schools for girls, where human nature manifests itself in gentler phases, and the pedagogue will not be likely to lose his year's wages by the bloodthirstiness of his pupils.

Now, that repudiation seems to have died, would it not be well if the practice of revocation should follow it? It is altogether too common, and tends to destroy confidence in the permanence of our laws, if not of our institutions. The example set by the Supreme Court in revoking the Legal-Tender decision has been a powerful one. The latest case of the kind comes to us from Albany. When the Fifteenth Amendment was first submitted to the several States, New York, being Republican, ratified it forthwith. The next year the political complexion of the Legislature changed, and Tweed, then in the height of his glory, on the first day of the session moved, "with indecent haste," as a prominent journal said, to revoke the ratification. The motion, of course, prevailed. Now that Republicanism is once more triumphant, the matter comes up again for discussion, and the same journal already alluded to notices approvingly the fact that on the first day a motion was made to revoke the revocation. The Senate has already passed it. This particular proceeding may be all right enough; but this legislative game of see-saw is rather below the dignity of a great State. Unless tradition has handed down a falsehood, Galveston, Texas, is the birth-place of revocation. Shortly before the war, the Common Council of the city, in view of various attacks upon the mind and body of the Mayor, adopted a resolution declaring "That, in the opinion of this body, the constant attacks upon the Mayor of the city have been thoroughly unmerited, and all unjustified by any act whatever of his administration." So far, so good. The Mayor was triumphant. But two weeks afterward there was a new deal. The opposition swept the board, and the first act of the new Council was to strike out from this resolution the first syllable of "unmerited" and "unjustified."

The progress of Russia in Asia is one which augurs well for civilization. While her own standard may not be a high one, she yet seems to raise all the tribes she absorbs, and, except in the case of the Poles, apparently shares, with the United States, that wonderful power of welding different races into one. With far more numerous and different nationalities under one rule than has Austria, her internal peace and prosperity offer a striking contrast to the condition of the Empire of the Hapsburgs. Her Asiatic advance threatens not only the semi-civilized independent States, but the domains of Great Britain, while, at the same time, Austria and Turkey apparently feel themselves endangered by the rapid growth of her power. A special correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* writes to that paper, from Moscow, as follows:

> All newspapers are full of military intelligence, and, even in the most peaceful society, war is the chief topic of conversation. Russia appears to have become a vast camp. Meanwhile the Government issues orders important in a military point of view. Millions are spent in military stores, munitions, horses, and forage, and, both in this country and out of it, numerous contracts are in course of execution. New forts are building at Kiew, Nicolaief, Viborg, Brest, Litewski, Cronstadt, and Mysechaw. Formerly, men who were the only support of their parents escaped military service, but now they form a class apart, the 5th, and are liable to be called any day, while the youths who have passed their 17th year are sent to regiments to learn their drill. Men of the reserve and soldiers on leave are not allowed to leave the country. The army is already armed with breech-loaders, and by next spring the troops serving in the Caucasus, in Siberia, and in the far East will also be similarly provided. All this makes every one anticipate war, and the press endeavors to embitter the already sufficiently excited feelings and to turn them against Austria. Strangers who wish to visit military establishments or fortresses can only do so, according to a lately-issued regulation, when accompanied by a watchman in the service of the particular establishment visited. The journeys of the Grand Dukes Alexis and Michael are considered to be of political importance.

Now that the first burst of enthusiasm is over, the value of the South African diamond-fields is becoming clearly known. At first, discoveries of incredibly large precious stones were announced. Then came the report that a man had brought "two or three bushels" of them to London, and they had been at once decided to be—flint! Now it seems probable that the workings are really of value, and yield to careful searchers good returns. As was the case with gold in California and Australia, the diamond-fever will probably result, in any event, in much exploration and development of the country. One result of the exploring hitherto has been the discovery of a new Republic, the "Orange Free State." It was first revealed to a wondering world by one J. H. Riley, an American citizen, who stumbled upon it, and forthwith, with true Yankee thrift, obtained an appointment as its Consul-General to the United States. He has been recognized as such by the President, and seems to be now engaged in making statements to the press in relation to the encroachments of England upon the diamond-fields. These, according to the Consul-General, belong to the Orange Free State; but the Britons have seized them under pretence that they belong to them by the gift of a certain unknown barbarian of the name of Waterboer. Why the injured State is making these representations through a Minister at Washington, is not clear. Perhaps it hopes that, as we were on the brink of fighting Hayti in order to annex San Domingo, we may declare war against Britain in order to annex the Orange Free State and the realms of Waterboer.

Those unfortunates who devote their lives to the pursuit of strength, according to *Hall's Journal of Health*, who rise at unearthly hours, and shiver under ice-cold shower baths, who never eat as much as they wish or what they wish, who live as mechanically as possible, and conscientiously deprive themselves of about all reasonable enjoyment, are certainly to be pitied. Still their terrible system leaves them alone during the night. If they eat, drink, move, and have their being through the day, under its supervision, at night they can sleep undisturbed. But a new school has arisen in California. Some crack-brained enthusiast has announced that he has prolonged his life for years by sleeping with his finger-tips touching his toes. The reason of the advantage of this proceeding is not at first evident, but is easily understood when we read that "The vital electrical currents are thus kept in even circumflow, instead of being thrown off at the extremities and wasted." The discoverer has given the valuable secret gratuitously to the world, actuated solely by a desire to benefit suffering humanity. "Machines, warranted to hold the body easily in this position, can be obtained only of," etc., etc. If the method comes into general use, our posterity will, we fear, be a "stiff-backed generation."

There is a Cabinet crisis of a peculiar nature in Prince Edward Island. Not having learned as yet the lesson that a form of government must change with changing conditions, the Islanders cling steadfastly to every possible detail of the English Constitution. As in Great Britain, the Ministry changes with the Legislature, but there is this important difference: The Insular Legislature sits only for a few weeks, and therefore a Ministry, after being defeated, might hold office for nearly a year. This possibility is now being actually realized. At the late election the opposition came into power by an overwhelming vote; but, as the Legislature will not convene for some months, the Ministry holds on to office. The members of the victorious party, naturally averse to losing the spoils after winning the fight, and yet apparently loth to take the responsibility of an unprecedented step, bethought them of an expedient of their childish days, and sent a round-robin to the Lieutenant Governor, expressing their want of confidence in the Ministry, and asking him to dismiss it. He, however, cruelly replies that he can give no heed to individual opinions; and there the matter stands.

The three parties in the German Reichstag—the "Old Catholics" (*i. e.*, the anti-infallible party), the "New Catholics," and the Liberals—have been holding warm debates over a proposition by the Bavarian delegates. They moved for the introduction into the penal code of this paragraph: "A priest, or other servant of religion, who, in the exercise of his calling, publicly before a multitude, or in places of religious assemblage, shall make affairs of the State the subject of an announcement or debate in a manner dangerous to the public peace, shall be sentenced to arrest or imprisonment in a fortress to the extent of two years." The motion is directed against the Catholic priesthood, who have lately been quite prominent in political movements. The Reichstag is still engaged in discussing the matter. The "Old Catholics" welcome the proposition warmly, while the "New Catholics" oppose it with equal zeal. The Liberals hold the balance of power, and will probably cast it against the proposition. They are, of course, averse to clerical politicians; but yet do not wish to take any step looking to suppression of free speech.

The Peace Society will rejoice in the news that the war-cloud which has been for so long hanging over Turkey and Egypt has finally disappeared. The late Grand Vizier of the Turkish Empire, Ali Pacha, was a Turk of the old school, who would have thoroughly endorsed the Caliph Omar's message about the books of the Alexandrian Library: "If they are like the Koran, they are needless; if they are unlike the Koran, they are blasphemous. Let them be burned." Now, however, the Vizier has fortunately followed the Caliph to the realms of celestial houris, and the Sultan, freed from his influence, has entered upon cordial relations with the Khedive of Egypt. More than this, the example of this latter potentate has induced the former to inaugurate vast reforms in the Empire. He is remodelling his interior policy, encouraging railways, building hospitals, and doing his best to galvanize the "Sick Man" into renewed life. If he perseveres in his present course, he may keep Turkey on the map of Europe for many a year to come.

The author of "Ginx's Baby" is now publishing in England a kindred satire, "Lord Bantam," directed against the nobility and the Communistic movements, and especially against their conjunction. The sparkling sarcasm of the production is said to be having a powerful effect in neutralizing the Sir Charles Dilke movement against the monarchy. The author's pen seems to be sharpened by use. Some of the chapters of this work are almost equal to the finest touches of the king of satirists, Thackeray. And yet, since Thackeray's unequalled powers effected little or no reform in the customs which he so relentlessly attacked, "Ginx's Baby," "The Coolie," and "Lord Bantam" will probably only create a temporary flurry at best. The influence of one book against a national, or more than national, abuse, is infinitesimal. Still, each strikes one good blow, and, when enough have been struck, down will go the abuse, and the last book will get all the credit.

Immediately after the rebellion the papers teemed with prophecies of the result which had been (nominally) made long before. The close of the Franco-German war produced another crop of these *ex post facto* prophecyings, and now a new candidate has entered the field. When Talleyrand died he left strict orders that his autobiographical memoirs should not be published before 1888. The injunction has been sacredly regarded; but, nevertheless, the press is now publishing a supposed extract from the work, in which the dead statesman predicts the rapid rise of Prussia, and advises Napoleon to take speedy measures to check her threatening growth.

The Orange and International parades in New York City attracted a good deal of attention, but they must pale their ineffectual fires before the procession of the "Mystical Solitaire" (whatever that may be) in Mobile. The approach of a procession is usually indicated by the appearance of a large number of small and unclean boys, but, in describing the approach of the "M. S.," the Mobile *Daily Register* says, "There appeared a whitish haze, like a nascent aurora, painted in filmy strokes on the curtain of the dark, thus neutralizing the obscurity, and at last unfolding itself into a half-transparent canvas, on which were projected forms of mysterious shape and gradually enlarging proportions."

In the one fairly-good poem which the late conflagration produced, Whittier said:

> Ah! not in vain the flames that tossed
> Above thy dreadful holocaust.
> The Christ again has preached, through thee,
> The lesson of Humanity.

The outside world certainly learned the lesson of fraternal love very quickly, but the teachings were not lost inside the city. The manner in which the churches which were "purified by fire" have laid aside their pride, and coalesced with other churches which had good buildings, is most noteworthy, and promises well for united effort in the future.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Michael Hileman, of Morseville, died last week of gangrene. He was born nine years before the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, was married before the commencement of this century, and voted for every President the United States has had, commencing with the second term of Washington, and ending with Grant. At the age of 88 years he sought his fortune in the growing West, and resided in Jo Daviess County, where he resided till the time of his death.

—The other morning a boy named Case, about 12 years old, who lived in Decatur, was roused up by his mother to build a fire. The wood being green, he was instructed by his mother to kindle the fire with kerosene. The boy poured on some and wanted to desist, but his mother, who was still in bed, told him, with an oath, to pour on more. He did so, when the fluid exploded, and set his clothing on fire. He ran out into the yard, but was so severely burned that he died within thirty-six hours after meeting with the accident.

—During the year 1871 there were but 26 deaths in Rock Island, 42 being adults, and 58 children. This is six less than in 1870, and the proportion of children is smaller.

—The Hon. J. H. Moore has requested the Faculty of the Industrial University at Champaign to conduct a competitive examination for the West Point cadetship for his district, and the Faculty has consented to do it. The examination will take place about the middle of February, and will be open to all young men under 21 years of age who reside in the Seventh Congressional District.

—The amount of sales of beer stamps in the Fourth District for the year ending December 30, footed up $27,287.47. The beer stamps sold to manufacturers in the city of Quincy for the same time amount to $16,604.55; and the collections on tobacco in the Fourth District, for the year, to $732,662.27. The collections on spirits in the district for the year aggregate $555,558.83.

—Mr. George Maxter, of Rock Island, has a child, who, by reason of frequent absence from school, was suspended, in accordance with a standing rule of the Board, provided for such cases. Mr. Maxter has now sued out a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Board to restore his child to school in spite of the rule. The case excites much interest, and is called for trial at the next term of court.

—E. H. Hayes, one of the County Supervisors, left Peoria on Christmas morning, and has not been heard from since. His habits have been always correct and steady, and this fact makes his disappearance all the more singular.

—It may not be generally known that the Free Masons of Illinois have a "Mutual Benefit Society" in successful operation, with its headquarters at Princeton. This society, called the "Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society," has been in operation several months, and now numbers about 300. It is expected to number, when full, 5,000.

—Contracts have been let for the construction of the Rock Island Water-Works, buildings and all, with the exception of the excavations. The cost foots up exactly $87,745.70. It was, at first, estimated that six miles of piping would be enough, but it has been found necessary to contract for seven miles. The bids for the seven miles of excavations are coming in slowly, but enough is now known to guarantee that this work can be done for from $20,000 to $25,000. This will make the total cost of the improvement about $115,000.

—The saloon men have organized, and employed their Captain, for a systematic rebellion against the lawful authorities of Princeton, each saloon-keeper having contributed $100 toward the expenses necessary to carry on the war. They claim that the town charter is a mere rope of sand, and that there is no legal authority whatever to prevent the sale of liquor.

IOWA.

The Iowa towns are growing angry over the question of who is oldest native Iowan. The Des Moines *Register* says it is Sam Ayres, Deputy Auditor of the State, who was born at Fort Madison in 1835.

—Mr. D. Rorer, attorney for Elisha Riggs, received from the City Treasurer of Dubuque, on Friday, the sum of $24,468.76. This amount does not include the $12,000 due as interest upon the Corcoran debt.

—The Des Moines *Register* says: "Yesterday we were informed that the suit to be worn by Governor Carpenter, on the occasion of his inauguration, is an Iowa production throughout. The wool was clipped from Iowa sheep, and the cloth was woven at the factory of Joseph Shields in this city, who forwarded the same to Fort Dodge, where an Iowa tailor made the garments. It is bluish broadcloth."

—Female compositors are considered a success in Des Moines. One woman there clears $24 a week on book-work, which leads the *Register* to remark that "There is one vocation, at least, where woman's right to entire equality of labor and wages is acknowledged.

—A Mason City youth, last week, killed two wolves, two minks, a muskrat, and a duck, in one day.

—It is stated that thirty-seven ladies have applied for positions in the approaching session of the Legislature. The only way to accommodate them all is to depose that tyrannical masculine element.

WISCONSIN.

The Darlington *Republican* says Mr. Smith killed a large deer, in the town of Willow Springs, last week. It weighed 200 pounds, when dressed. It ran some fifteen miles after being shot, but was finally brought to bay by Mr. Smith's English hunting dog.

—Dr. F. H. Day, in charge of the Poor Department of Milwaukee, in his annual report, cites the following remarkable case of longevity: "A Norwegian woman who had been an inmate of the hospital for several years, died in October last, at the extraordinary age of 105 years and 6 months."

INDIANA.

A literary society was organized in South Bend, in 1859, consisting of eighty members. Of this entire number only four are dead, and one of these was killed in the army.

—An after-Christmas Indianapolis paper records that "a dead-head latch-string at the hotels was vigorously yanked yesterday."

—Mr. Monroe Tilman, of Petersburg, Pike County, has some fine specimens of ochre, iron, and zinc, collected in that county.

—There is a great scarcity of water in many places in Pike County since the recent hard freeze. Springs that flowed abundant water all summer suddenly became dry, and in many localities water is hauled six and ten miles.

—The *Stark County Ledger* welcomes a new-comer to the town of Knox after this fashion: "Miss Betsy Opplebach intends locating in this place soon. She is intelligent and handsome, and don't smoke, chew tobacco, drink whiskey, paint, 'play sweet,' wear false 'dumplings,' or chignons, is opposed to woman suffrage, free love, and things that squeeze her out of shape. She is not on the marry, and will entertain no propositions. Her card announcing her 'biz' will appear in our columns when she arrives."

—The following letter, written with a pencil, in a bold, masculine hand, was found tacked to a tree on New Year's Day, in a grove skirting the banks of St. Mary's River, in Marion township:

> IN THE WILDERNESS, NEW YEAR'S EVE.
>
> Friendless, hopeless, moneyless, without health, and an outcast from society, why should I care to live? Why should I dread to die? If annihilation awaits us after death, sweet will be its repose to my troubled soul. If there is a hereafter, I know my God will be more merciful to me than man has been. Then let me end my earthly life, at least, in the cold bosom of these waters; and if, in time, they should drift my body upon the shore, dig me a grave,—nameless and unmarked—beneath the branches of these trees, and here let me await the trumpet that shall summon the guilty and the innocent to the final judgment. Farewell.
>
> VICTOR V. WILTON.

—Mrs. Margaret S. Davis, a resident of New Albany since 1833, died last week.

—In Howard County a number of farmers, also a few citizens of Kokomo, have an enterprise in hand. Stock to the amount of $20,000 is to be raised. With this capital a farm is to be purchased, and that farm is to be stocked with fine cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses. Especial attention will first be given to the purchase of fine bulls, rams, boars, and stallions.

—It is not generally known that Harrison County has within her confines a colored practising physician, but such is the case. He is as black as jet, is a very intelligent man, and has an extensive and paying practice among both the white and black classes. His name is Littleton Mitchem.

MICHIGAN.

—The old Court House at Marshall has been sold at auction, and will soon be removed.

—A. Calkins, of Lowell, raised during the past year 1,128 bushels of wheat from 35 acres of land.

—Allegan County has mineral or chemical paint of a superior quality and many varieties of color.

—The Ontonagon *Miner* says: "As far as Ontonagon County is concerned, the mines are all making money, more than they have been making for many years, and if the present price of copper continues, we have no doubt that many of the mines now lying idle will work with good force the coming year, and, as many of them are well advanced in openings, we cannot but think that our product for 1872 will be largely increased."

—A Sandstone uncle presented his niece on the evening of her marriage, Dec. 27, with a check for $1,500.

—Thirteen mutes, all graduates of the Flint Institute, held a social reunion at Jackson on New Year's Day.

—The Bay City *Journal* says: "One day last week a man came from the lumber woods, and, taking possession of a street car, told the driver that he had the small-pox and desired to be taken to Portsmouth. The driver was of course frightened and ordered him out, but he refused to leave the car. As the next best thing he closed the door and putting his horse to a brisk trot, rushed on, never heeding the calls of passengers who wanted to get aboard. He landed his unwelcome passenger and returned to the barn in the same manner he went up. The car was placed in the yard outside and has not been used since."

—No little excitement was created in Lansing last week by the discovery of a case of body-snatching by a couple of students of the Homeopathic College. Mrs. Barto, of Bath, Clinton County, died, and was buried on the 25th ult. The two students, being in want of a subject for the dissecting-table, went to the grave and removed the body of the deceased lady. A memorandum-book belonging to Viro W. Richardson was picked up near, and of course exposed the depredators. Papers were issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Baker, the thing most desired being to get possession of the body, as the husband and daughter of the deceased lady were frantic with grief. But this was not forthcoming, and could not be found. Meantime, Viro W. Richardson, having urgent business abroad, has left town. But his associate in the business, Mr. W. J. Holland, of Indiana, was arrested, taken to Bath, and his examination being postponed, in default of bail he was locked up in jail at St. John's.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says: "Since it has become evident that the tunnel now being built under the river will be of no use to foot passengers or for road wagons in communication between Detroit and Windsor, the desirability of a bridge which shall serve those purposes has again been generally canvassed. Mr. Scott, the Engineer of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, has paid a good deal of attention to this subject, and believes it comparatively an easy matter to span the river with a bridge of this kind at no very great cost. He thinks that it should be elevated 110 feet above high water level, and that it need not have more than two spans, so that it would not interfere at all with navigation."

—The State Commission to adopt plans for a new Capitol building are in session at Lansing, busily at work examining those already presented. These are some twenty in number, and come from all parts of the country. It will be some time yet before a decision will be reached in the matter of a selection.

MINNESOTA.

The efforts to stimulate the growth of Duluth are of all sorts. Four thousand dollars have been raised to be given as premiums in 1872, to persons clearing and improving the most and the best farm lands within twelve miles of the city proper.

—During 1871, 134 buildings were erected in Stillwater, at a cost of $309,020.

—Although the amount of lumber marketed in 1871, in the St. Croix Valley, lacked nearly 10,000,000 of the product of 1860, the enhanced price of 1871 gave the lumbermen as much money as in the year preceding.

—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Milne read the following letter from Miss Alice Webber, the nominee of the Republican caucus for Enrolling Clerk:

> GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that there was considerable dissatisfaction on the part of certain Senators on account of my nomination for the position of Enrolling Clerk, and that certain ones who had given me their votes are regretting it, and not wishing to hold an office begrudgingly given, I have the honor to decline an election to it under those circumstances. Thanking those gentlemen to whom I am obligated for their generous support and assistance, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, ALICE WEBBER.
>
> Mr. Billson nominated C. F. Johnson. Mr. Beman stated that, under the circumstances, he did not propose to accept this declination, and he therefore renominated Miss Alice Webber. The vote was taken, and there being no choice, Mr. Morrill moved that the election of Enrolling Clerk be postponed until to-morrow. The ayes and noes were called for, and the motion defeated. Mr. Billson then took the floor and stated the services rendered to the Republican party by Mr. C. F. Johnson, and insisted upon the election of that gentleman to the position. Mr. Child stated that he was opposed to setting up a candidate for the fun of knocking them down, hence he should support Miss Webber. Mr. Beman took the floor in favor of Miss Webber. He stated that he did not believe it was right to play the boy and nominate a woman, and then withdraw their support from her without any good reason. It was disgraceful to our manhood, and he hoped the lady would be elected, as she deserved to be. Mr. Chewing stated that Mr. Wood, the Democratic candidate, withdrew his name in favor of Miss Webber, requesting the Democratic members to vote for her. The contest was then narrowed down to Miss Webber and Mr. Johnson. The roll being called, Miss Webber received 34 votes, Mr. Johnson 9, and Mr. Wood 2.

PERSONAL.

An old woman who peddles peanuts in Hoboken, N. J., is said to be worth $10,000. She owns three houses on Willow street, in that city.

—Andrew Heath, of Bath, Me., has been a Mason 66 years and over.

—A Swede named Larsen is said to be the best billiard player in Europe.

—It is now stated positively that Secretary Robeson will be married to Mrs. Aulickon the 15th proximo. He has leased an elegant residence in one of the most fashionable streets in Washington.

—Mr. George Chahoon, ex-military Mayor of Richmond, Va., will in a few days remove his family to New York, having accepted a controlling interest in a large iron manufacturing establishment in that State.

—A Mormon Elder is visiting the home of his childhood in Vermillion County, Ind. He did not bring his wives with him.

—The family of General Augur have left Omaha for New Orleans, where they will meet the General and proceed to San Antonio, their future residence.

—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

> A society journal announces, in its record of "high life" movements, that Hon. Horace Greeley has become "a reader." A few nights ago he showed a select fashionable company what he knew about elocution by reading Schiller's "Victor's Triumph." The report that the reader will introduce at a forthcoming reception *Tribune* essays on Pig Iron and Wool is doubtless "frivolous, wicked, and malicious lie." But it wouldn't be a bad idea for Mr. Greeley occasionally to read the *Tribune*—privately and before publication, in order to prevent the appearance of some articles.

—The Hon. J. H. Bryant, of Princeton, Ill., will start on an extensive tour to the West India Islands in about two weeks, taking Nassau and Havana, and perhaps other points, in his route, returning by way of New Orleans and the Southwestern States. He will be accompanied by his brother, William Cullen Bryant, and daughter, and expects to be absent some two or three months.

—The address of that sage and patriot, Daniel Pratt, to the Ministers of America, "harmonizes the elements, restores the nation's equilibrium, reunites the disaffected vocabulary laboratory, and conjoins the paraphernalia tenets."

—S. S. Rankin died in Omaha on Thursday last. He achieved great notoriety in the prize ring, was a Colonel in the Union army, and descended to the position of Justice of the Peace.

—The Hon. George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, is one of the handsomest men in New York, standing full six feet in his socks, and moulded like a Hercules.

—The sporting fraternity in Augusta, Texas, lately made up a purse of $75 as a present to the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of the Methodist Church, of that place.

—A young married couple took up their residence at Mortonville, Pa., about four weeks ago, where the wife was taken suddenly ill with the small-pox. Her husband had her conveyed to the Poor House, he himself going with her as nurse; but she died in a few days, and was buried in the cemetery attached to the institution, the husband performing the sad duties of sexton and undertaker, himself. After vacating the house in Mortonville, the citizens assembled and destroyed it by fire, including all its contents—first raising a sufficient sum to pay for the loss of the same.

—A lucky man on Christmas was George Noble, of the Kansas Pacific Railway, who received from admirers an $800 watch.

—Wendell Phillips says there is hardly any ordinary trade, or any kind of manual labor, used in New England, at which he has not done many a day's work. Clam-digging is one of his favorite pursuits.

—Abram Heaton, who died in New Haven on Saturday last, was probably the oldest resident of that city, having been born ten days after the Declaration of Independence. A complete record of his business life would embrace the rise and progress of New Haven for 75 years.

—The Russian Grand Dukes only have $25,000 a year apiece for spending money.

—Colonel John T. Deane, Clerk of the Louisiana Supreme Court, is dead, after a long period of suffering. He was a native of Maine.

—A reckless Third avenue horse car conductor in New York has become the victim of newspaper ire because he has bought a diamond for $150. Suggestions of forced loans abound.

—A Peoria paper states that there is a dry goods clerk in that city who can bow so low as to wipe his nose on his boots.

—Tiger Tail, a son of the famous Seminole Chief of the same name, peddles pumpkins at Key West.

—G. O. Whitney, of the present Senior class in the Yale Theological School, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Tarrytown, N. Y., at a salary of $2,000 and parsonage. He will be installed in the third week in January.

—Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., gave each of his four children $50,000 for a Christmas present.

—Governor Washburn of Massachusetts has appointed Mr. Sidney Andrews to be his private Secretary. Mr. Andrews has of late been one of the editors of *Every Saturday*. He was at one time connected with the Boston *Advertiser*.

—Mrs. W. N. Oliver, formerly of Rutland, Vt., is engaged for a year, to sing at Grace Church, New York, on a salary of $1,000.

—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, having renounced her previous intention of visiting California, will shortly sail for Europe. Before leaving the United States, however, her Brooklyn friends will have an opportunity of paying her a parting tribute at Plymouth Church, Jan. 22.

—The Buffalo *Courier* of Jan. 5, says: "Mr. William P. Burns, of whose interesting letters, written in the diamond fields of South Africa, we have published one or two, reached his home in this city Monday noon. After leaving Cape Town he journeyed to London, Paris, and other European cities, where he disposed of the majority of the gems which his good fortune had permitted him to accumulate. He has now left in his possession one hundred and seventy diamonds, many of them of fine water and large size."

—The Rev. Edward D. Neill, who, for nearly three years, has been American Consul at Dublin, has returned to St. Anthony, Minn. He was Secretary to President Lincoln in 1864.

—Hiram Thacker, said to have been the oldest man in the United States, died in Shasta County, Cal., last month. He was born in Buncombe County, N. C., in 1753, served under Jackson at New Orleans, under Harrison at Tippecanoe, and married a daughter of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky.

—Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was, on New Year's day, the recipient of a watch from those connected with the Executive office.

—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas-Williams is the leader of society at Fort Leavenworth, where her present husband is in command.

—It is not generally known that when the late Governor Bigler, of California, was Minister to Chili, he procured a situation in a mercantile house for Harry Meigs, who was under the ban of law and an exile from California. The friendly act was remembered by the now South American railway king and millionaire, and less than a year ago the Governor received a check by which he was enabled to purchase a comfortable homestead in San Francisco, in which he died recently.

THE LAKE FRONT IMBROGLIO.

Letter in Reply to "One of the Victims" and "A. & C."—Rights Granted to Occupants of Lake Front Property—The Rent Not Demanded in Advance—The Legality of the Comptroller's Demand Made Plain—The Dilemma which the Recalcitrant Tenant Must Face.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In to-day's TRIBUNE I noticed two communications from persons occupying locations on the lake front, which demand at least an explanation. "One of the Victims" labors to convey the impression that the Comptroller has demanded payment in advance. So far from this being true, the facts are as follows: The permits were made, in most cases, on the 13th of October, 1871; but the Board of Public Works agreed that all permits granted previous to November 1 should be binding as to rent from that time. Here was a clear gift of occupancy of seventeen days, or a donation of half a month's rent to each of the first occupiers. Then, again, the Board of Public Works claim to have had an understanding that rent should be paid monthly. They instructed the clerk in the Comptroller's office, who prepared the bills, to make them out monthly. Had this rule been strictly enforced, the bills for November would all have been presented on Dec. 1; but some delay in obtaining a plat from the Board of Public Works made it impossible to prepare the bills by that time, and so the collection was postponed till the full two months had elapsed. This delay was mainly caused by the necessity of putting in shape the fragmentary documents sent to the Comptroller by the Board which made the leases. Here, then, was a postponement by the city of its right of collection for one month, or a loss of interest for that time amounting to some hundreds of dollars. It will be clearly understood, therefore, that all the talk of payment in advance is bosh. No tenant was asked to pay for anything which he had not enjoyed; all the bills presented asked was a payment of the one month due and the one month overdue.

The legality of the demand is called into question by "A. & C." To this it need only be said that no Judge whose decisions are published has ever denied the common law maxim that "a tenant by lease cannot question the power of the landlord from whom he rents." Perhaps this may not be the technical language, but it certainly is the principle. Here, then, is the dilemma which the recalcitrant tenant has to face:

1. The city, through its Board of Public Works, had the right to grant a valid lease, and, of course, to collect rent which it has earned; or,

2. The Board of Public Works had no right to grant a lease, and, therefore, the occupants are mere interlopers, having no more rights than any other squatters.

If the first horn of the dilemma is the true one, then the tenants cannot deny the city the right of using the money which the use of its permits has earned. The stress on the words "per annum," in the permits, seems to be merely the press of a quibble. The common sense view of the phrase would seem to be that for each year of occupancy the tenant agreed to pay a certain specified sum of money. There certainly is no clause which forbids the Comptroller from exercising the same prudence in collecting rents for the city that he would for himself. He would indeed be an inefficient public officer if he allowed the city to lose the use of over $100,000 for several months. It would be nothing less than a gift of about $3,000 of interest which the city ought to have.

Concerning the second horn of the dilemma, it may not be out of propriety to volunteer a little advice to the Mayor. If the occupants of the lake front are squatters, and wish to so confess themselves, then his duty is plain. Let him demand the immediate removal of their shanties. If they fail within a decent limit (say five days), let him order the Board of Police to detail 300 men to assist them. Jacob Rehm and Mancel Talcott could easily find officers enough to remove interlopers. It is understood that some of the tenants think the property belongs to the United States. If so, the soldiers at Dexter Park could be employed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1872.

READY TO PAY NOW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice in your "Pay or Clear Out" article of this morning's issue, the remark, "But in the following cases the determination not to pay is rather evident;" after which is our firm name, among others, followed by comments on the ticklishness of one's reputation, trespassing, and the great catastrophe overhanging us, closing with the arrogant threat, that the Mayor is fully armed and equipped, and, unless those resisting gentlemen are stronger than the entire police force, he proposes to immediately annihilate them; thus placing us before the public in the light of rebellious criminals.

The facts in our case are, that early last Friday morning a gentleman called at our office and presented a bill for ground rent, on behalf of the city. None of the senior partners were present, and he was informed by one of the junior partners that, not understanding the merits of the case, he did not feel at liberty to pay the bill without more information on the subject. If it was correct, we were prepared to pay it at any time. All conversation with the collector was pleasant, and he said he would be around again the coming week.

The subject was referred to the senior members on their arrival at the office, the same morning, and our cashier directed to pay the bill when again presented. We believe our case to be a fair average representation of the majority of the resisting parties.

From reading the articles published in THE TRIBUNE on this subject, the world would be led to expect an immediate rebellion, followed by bloody extermination. With all due deference to the great power of the press, we wish to suggest that we do not live under despotic rule; and there are not only statute laws, but laws of common business courtesy, that citizens, Governors, Presidents, and even great Mayors, and editors, are bound to respect. Yours, &c.,

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1872.

HAVE THE COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article "Pay or clear out" in yesterday's TRIBUNE, does our firm injustice, by omitting our name from the list of those who have paid rent as agreed. We hold the Comptroller's receipt "in full for rent of Lot 2, Block 3, Lake front, to Dec. 13, 1871," at which date our lease was cancelled. Please make the correction and oblige us. HARMON, MESSER & CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1872.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Report of the Captain of Police—Licenses Granted—Old Claims Settled—Mr. Middleton on Retrenchment and Reform.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present, excepting Mr. Clark. Only three bills were audited, amounting to $62; twenty bills, amounting to $1,432, were presented and referred.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The report of Captain Bixford, of the police, showed six arrests for December—all for drunkenness; amount of fines assessed, $31. A citizen of Chicago, arrested for drunkenness, and suffering from *mania-a-potu*, was ordered home. The committee on the case of J. B. Maynard and his competitor, reported recommending that neither of them, but that Patrick Grady be appointed policeman for the Third District.

Guy C. Sampson submitted his semi-annual report of fines collected for violations of town ordinances, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The pay roll for the police force for December, $507, was presented and referred.

LICENSES WERE GRANTED

to Lorenz Schaidt, for saloon on State street, corner of Forty-third street; to John Lucio, at Ainsworth station, and to John Hughes, at the corner of Forty-seventh and State streets. The vote stood 4 yeas, 3 nays.

It was stated that Hughes' wife had been put in jail last week for drunkenness, and was drunk again on Saturday, and that she was reckless and unmanageable when she could get whiskey.

OLD CLAIMS.

The bill of Mrs. W. W. Reese for work done on Hyde Park avenue extension, for which she claims $36, was compromised on allowance of $21.38.

The bill of costs before Justice Williams, of Chicago, on a liquor case, decided by him against the town, was ordered to be paid.

The Clerk was instructed to draw a warrant for $2,736.45 in favor of Van H. Higgins, payable July 1, 1872, in payment of warrant No. 800, issued to Robert Craig.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED

by Cornelius Roggereen, to allow him to assist in reducing the town expenses by acting as Superintendent of Public Works, at a salary of $75 per month.

By C. S. Waite, Town Assessor, to have assessment books corrected, by adding new subdivisions, as shown by the abstract books and town atlas. Referred to the Committee on Assessments, with power to act.

By South Park Commissioners, proposing to pay estimates on Fifty-first street sewer by certificates of indebtedness. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

By residents of Madison avenue, to have plank sidewalk from Grove street to Fifty-first street.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

John Middleton appeared before the Board to represent the tax-payers of the town, to demonstrate against the proposed levy of $70,000 town tax; to insist on reducing expenses by discharging all policemen; by holding fewer meetings of the Trustees, and by stopping all outlays of money that can be dispensed with; and by providing that all taxes shall be collected and the chronic tax-jumpers be cornered.

DEEDS DESTROYED.

It was ordered that the President of the Board and the Town Clerk execute new deeds to the purchasers of the town lots at the sale of June 25, 1870, in lieu of those destroyed by fire.

Adjourned to Saturday, Jan. 20.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Ladies' Christian Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Christian Union was held at their rooms, No. 187 Jackson street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Moses Smith in the chair. An unusually large number of ladies were present. The Chairmen of the different committees made their reports. The Sewing Department, in charge of Mrs. Slater and Miss Dryer, has been very successful the past month, giving constant employment to between forty and fifty sewing-girls. The Industrial School has been reopened near the Harrison Street Barracks, on Centre avenue, with an attendance of more than one hundred girls, in charge of Miss Holmes, the former teacher. The Employment Bureau has been carried on with its usual efficiency by Miss Miller, 168 girls having been provided with situations. The Educational Committee have placed three young girls in schools. The Visitors presented an extended report of visits and relief dispensed. The Devotional Committee have arranged for daily prayer meetings for the coming week at the Third Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock p. m. Mrs. Chester Warner resigned her position as Treasurer, which she has acceptably filled, and Mrs. Medway was chosen in her place. Several liberal donations of money and goods were reported, which have been duly acknowledged by Mrs. Smith. At the date of the meeting acknowledgements were due for the following donations: From L. N. C., of Philadelphia, $200; from Mr. Magoon, of Bloomington, $10, and a valuable account book from J. L. Bergen.

Installation Ceremonies.

The ceremonies attendant upon the institution into his functions of Rev. C. H. W. Stockings, the new Rector of Epiphany Church and parish, were conducted at the Church yesterday forenoon, in the presence of a very large congregation. Bishop Whitehouse presided at the exercises, which were the exact form prescribed in the book of Common Prayer. The sermon was preached by Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., of St. John's Church, who dwelt at length upon the subject of vital parish life as contributing to the effectual gains of the Divine kingdom. The parish should co-operate with the minister to the fullest extent, laboring to relieve him of duties which might be performed by them, in order to give him leisure and opportunity for necessary seclusion, meditation, and study. If, on the contrary, there was a tendency to thrust all burdens upon him, the people would emasculate the minister's strength, and have from him milk and water instead of strong meat, and vague imbecility in place of the forceful utterance of gospel truths. He bespoke for the new Rector the generous sympathy and forbearance, and the earnest, conscientious, co-operation of his people, their cordial welcome to him growing brighter as the months go on, and so pastor and people labor heartily together in love.

A Thing or Two to Look After.

The responsibilities to which a well known Chicago man has been appointed in California are stated thus by the *Railroad Gazette*:

> A circular from Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who has lately become President of the Stockton & Copperopolis and the Stockton & Visalia Railroad Companies also, announces the appointment of Mr. A. N. Towne as General Superintendent of those roads. Mr. Towne has long been numbered among "the men who nothing to do." He now is General Superintendent and manages the operation of the Central Pacific with its branches, measures 1,021 miles; the California Pacific, 127 miles, the Southern Pacific (of California), 120 miles, and the two named above, 48 miles. This is a total of 1,436 miles of railroad, including nearly every mile in the State of California, under Mr. Towne's management; besides he has charged himself with the superintendency of 34 steamboats, which are owned by the same association of capitalists. It is doubtful whether there is another one man who manages so large a business so extensive and so complex a business, and, at the same time, preserved his native equanimity and a tender regard not only for the rights but for the feelings of those with whom he has to deal. Mr. Towne received his railroad education on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which has graduated so many accomplished and prominent managers. He rose on that road from the position of brakeman to that of Assistant General Superintendent, and, from that position, was called to his present place; though, for a time, he was General Superintendent of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad, a part of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and, for a few years, the Chicago division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.

Personal.

Among nearly forty persons who united with the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday, chiefly by letter, was Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm and daughter, late of Pittsburgh.

—The first of a course of ten popular lectures, to be given under the auspices of Unity Church, of Oak Park, will be delivered on Thursday evening next, by Dr. Mary J. Safford, on the subject of "The Uses and Abuses of Dress."

—In yesterday's local article on the lake front trouble, unintentional injustice was done Mr. W. J. Barney. That gentleman came into the Comptroller's office on Saturday evening and paid the amount of his rent for the time he occupied the land in lake park.

—Billy Pinkerton, son of Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, returned to this city yesterday, after an absence of nearly three months spent in the South and Southwest. During his absence, he, with the assistance of a Memphis officer, effectually broke up one of the strongest and most desperate gangs of express robbers that ever operated in this country. That the job was done effectually, it only need be mentioned that four of six of the men composing the gang, now sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Two of them fell at the hands of Mr. Pinkerton,—one into the Mississippi River, where he met a watery grave, and the other went "where the woodbine twineth" with two bullet holes through his skull.

An Ex-Supervisor in Difficulty.

The efforts of the Grand Jury to bring corrupt officials to justice are not alone confined to Aldermen. If rumor may be credited, the old Board of Supervisors is to be the subject of investigation. It is understood that among the changes under advisement by the Grand Jury, with a view to indictment, is one against an ex-Supervisor, who, as a member of the Building Committee, it is alleged, soon after the fire, sold to a junk-dealer the heating apparatus in the basement of the Court House, the county receiving about $100 for that which cost over $12,000 and which was actually worth much more, as subsequently transpired, for it is stated that the Supervisor, on his private account, bought back the stuff from the junk-dealer on a slight advance, and then sold it to a West Side firm for about $1,200, thus realizing a handsome profit, and even then selling the apparatus for nothing like its value. The Supervisor, according to rumor, is likely to be afforded the opportunity to explain the particulars of the transaction.

The Ladies' Relief and Aid Association.

The public will be interested to learn from the Ladies' Relief and Aid Association of the Fifth District, recently established at No. 74 Fourteenth street, that the compensatory system of imparting aid to sewing women meets with success, and is attended with gratifying results. Since December 18, they have supplied work to thirty-two families in different parts of the city, all of which has been faithfully executed and promptly returned. They are happy to be able to report a favorable disposition to work on the part of those who have hitherto drawn relief from supply depots. They are also gratified to find themselves now reaching that class of ladies whose previous position in life was such as to make the application in the usual way repugnant to their tastes. They avail themselves of this opportunity with gratitude and cheerful alacrity, feeling that they are not compelled to part with their independence of character in order to obtain a few necessaries of life. The ladies would again solicit sewing from families, insuring them satisfaction, as all work will be thoroughly inspected.

THE CONDEMNED WIFE MURDERER.

Gregori Peri's Friends Join Hands with Perteet's—A Strong Effort Making to Save the Condemned Man's Life—The Supreme Court and the Governor Appealed to in His Behalf—What Perteet Thinks About It.

It is currently reported that in addition to the efforts that are being made to induce Governor Palmer to commute the sentence of death passed upon the colored wife-murderer Perteet, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life, a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Supreme Court for a stay in the proceedings in his case. It will be remembered that a few days before the trial and sentence of Perteet, an Italian named Gregori Peri was convicted of the murder of one Michael Ready, and ordered by the jury to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life; but having killed, at the same time that he slaughtered Ready, a man named O'Brien, sentence was not passed. This was done to allow of his trial under the indictment charging him with the murder of O'Brien. It is now urged by his friends, that in case the extreme penalty of the law is carried out next Friday against Perteet, as the sentence of Judge Jameson provides, Mr. Peri's chances of escaping a similar fate, when he comes to his second trial, will be greatly diminished. The "Italian influence," therefore, is now combined with the "African influence," and while the latter is operating with Governor Palmer, the former will try its hands on the Supreme Court. Perteet is very hopeful, and does not think that the Sheriff will have an opportunity to stretch his neck. He is very reticent concerning his intentions, and refuses to make a confession. He says he has none to make, other than what has already been published in the newspapers. He is aware of the efforts being made to obtain a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, but does not approve of it, as he prefers that his career should be ended at once in preference to "dying by inches." If he only had $50, he says, he could procure a *supercedas* from the Supreme Court, and obtain a new trial. He has written for the money, but had not received it up to last evening. When asked if any minister of the Gospel had been to see him, he replied that he had not seen the face of one; that they were no better than anybody else, and could not save his soul; his salvation, he maintained, rested entirely with himself. He claims to have discovered some evidence, which, if brought before a jury, would exculpate him, and make his acquittal a certainty. What this evidence is, he refused to state to our reporter, saying that a General never disclosed his plans to the enemy. He announced it to be his intention to say nothing more about the case, even on the gallows, if he is to expiate his crime there.

WANTS THEM ENJOINED.

The Trustee of the Will of the Late F. C. Sherman Seeks an Injunction to Restrain the North Chicago and the Chicago City Railway Companies from Laying a Track on South Clark Street.

Joshua L. Marsh, as trustee under the will of the late Francis C. Sherman, on Saturday filed a bill in the Circuit Court making the North Chicago and the Chicago City Railway Companies defendants, and sued out an injunction to restrain the companies from laying a railway track on South Clark street, between Randolph street and the river. The bill recites that complainant, as trustee, is seized in fee simple of the realty upon which the Sherman House lately stood, consisting of Lots 7 and 8, of Block 34, Original Town, the value of which property largely depends on the unobstructed use of Clark street; that complainant is preparing to rebuild the hotel at a cost of not less than five hundred thousand dollars, and that to the estate it is of great importance to recover the good will of the hotel business, to which end it is of great matter that the street should remain as unobstructed as it was before the fire; to the contrary of which, however, the defendant companies threaten to lay down a track upon the street, in front of the hotel, and will do so unless restrained by the order of Court, having already proceeded to lay a track on the Clark street bridge. He charges that, on the 30th day of November, the Common Council, acting upon the special and corrupt solicitations of defendants, passed an ordinance authorizing one or both of the defendants to lay a double track on that part of Clark street in front of the premises. He claims that this ordinance cannot appear for the reason that it does not appear that it confers any right on either one of them, then upon which the ordinance did not receive the number of votes required to make its passage valid, and that by the acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1863, the city was expressly prohibited from granting any authority to lay tracks on Wells, Dearborn, Wolcott, Clark, Dearborn, North or South Clark streets, and that the damage to his property has not been ascertained nor any provision made to ascertain it, as required by the Constitution, and that the ordinance is otherwise unconstitutional and void.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

BRANCH: 493 Wabash-av.

Receive Deposits.

Discount Business Paper.

Draw Sterling Bills on London at favorable rates.

Transact a General Banking business.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Another Day's Debate in the House on the Revenue Bill.

The Exemption Question Still the Great Bugbear.

The Govern[illegible] Subject [illegible] tar[illegible]

Majority a[illegible] of the[illegible] th[illegible]

House Bill In[illegible] State for[illegible]

Special Despa[illegible]

DEBATE O[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD, Ja[illegible] this morning to sh[illegible] way, in order to l[illegible] important bills. T[illegible] had it not been fo[illegible] that they must co[illegible] and serious questi[illegible] tion, and, with th[illegible] plunged again int[illegible] subject under dis[illegible] of debts in listing[illegible] fought over on th[illegible] with equal vivacit[illegible] these discussions, [illegible] inability to [illegible] ences between [illegible] and credits when [illegible] ing taxes on th[illegible] sion of a Supre[illegible] promissory note is[illegible] it is impossible to [illegible] into a farm, to be [illegible] treated in all respe[illegible] But there is o[illegible] revenue bill says [illegible] for taxation at the [illegible] which shall be hel[illegible] property would a[illegible] ary sale. When [illegible] and there is no tr[illegible] by his own judgm[illegible] within his reach, e[illegible] value of the lan[illegible] horse, of a plow, [illegible] way. The value o[illegible] depends, to a grea[illegible] community at larg[illegible] But how is an As[illegible] debt he shall list a[illegible] depends on the cr[illegible] individual he may [illegible] value its value, exc[illegible] a face; it may be [illegible] the word of the u[illegible] with book-deb[illegible] the credit of perso[illegible] successor. An as[illegible] ating and uncert[illegible] ndeavt it.

If a financial cr[illegible] the goods rem[illegible] the book-debt[illegible] are utterly disa[illegible]

Mr. Barnes, in t[illegible] speech which has [illegible] the House, took [illegible] tion that credits [illegible] be taxed at all. H[illegible] must made a decli[illegible] listened to [illegible] there is little hop[illegible] the true position o[illegible] strong to tax cred[illegible] wrong, because you [illegible] rather you get to [illegible]

The bill was f[illegible] for debate, whic[illegible] fact, and which s[illegible] the bill, as it is, a[illegible] cannot pass, since [illegible] and vote again[illegible] except credits can[illegible] try in this bod[illegible]

THE FALME[illegible]

The House, in th[illegible] of Mr. Haines' [illegible] on the Govern[illegible] Sheridan [illegible] of the m[illegible] of nothing illeg[illegible] General. So[illegible] the reports are[illegible] marked by dec[illegible] way of stating[illegible] also drawn up[illegible] finally, the repor[illegible] made the special [illegible]

THE GEN[illegible]

The Senate, d[illegible] other unimport[illegible] the law.

Regular B[illegible]

Senate met at 10[illegible]

Allen, Bangs, B[illegible] Everett, Laning, [illegible]

SPECIA[illegible]

Special order, b[illegible] and postponed[illegible] of the Sch[illegible] at large; [illegible] LANGLEY to w[illegible] the passage of Se[illegible] third time to allo[illegible] amending the la[illegible]

The special or[illegible] amendments [illegible] are all adopted. [illegible]

Mr. BOYD offe[illegible] salary of the Com[illegible] $500 to $2,000.

Mr. EDDY ame[illegible] the salary $3,0[illegible]

Mr. DORE op[illegible] wanted the salar[illegible] interests commi[illegible]

Mr. FULLER [illegible] Mr. Boyd, stating [illegible] be done. Any [illegible] all voted in [illegible] would take the [illegible] nounced the idea [illegible] dignity and respe[illegible]

Mr. EARLY arg[illegible] the office for $2,00[illegible] Governor, as thi[illegible] that the bill migh[illegible] allow that the sa[illegible]

Mr. RICHARD[illegible] $1,000 was suffici[illegible]

Mr. STARNE o[illegible] reason that it pro[illegible] to the Commission[illegible]

Mr. VORIS was[illegible] did not come out [illegible] of policy-hold[illegible]

The debate was [illegible] HUE moving to [illegible] Mr. Eddy's a[illegible] nays, 21.

Considerable d[illegible] vision of the Cl[illegible] amendment offer[illegible] order. Much par[illegible] and the rules t[illegible] was finally rec[illegible] $2,500.

Mr. McNulta's [illegible] ; nays, 16.

The amendmen[illegible] ing the salary at[illegible]

Mr. RICHARD[illegible] ing the form of p[illegible]

The matter wa[illegible] opposing the a[illegible] pending.

An amendmen[illegible] adopted.

Mr. EDSALL o[illegible] which was adopt[illegible]

Mr. McNULTA[illegible] adopted.

The amendmen[illegible]

Mr. RICHARD[illegible] viding that not[illegible] panies should b[illegible] note is given fo[illegible] negotiable or [illegible]

Mr. STARNE [illegible] out all authori[illegible] and the employ[illegible]

Mr. EDDY ar[illegible] effect, as no on[illegible] of the office.

Mr. BOYD wa[illegible] could perform a[illegible] missioner. The[illegible] derstanding the[illegible] fects in legisla[illegible] ance companie[illegible] edifices, and pa[illegible] to benefit the [illegible]

Mr. EDSALL [illegible] an actuary at[illegible] clerk at a sala[illegible] for office expe[illegible]

Pending c[illegible] Adjourned.

HOUSE [illegible]

Mr. CURTIS [illegible] Illinois into tw[illegible] provide for the [illegible] are as follows: Fi[illegible] Boone, McHenry, [illegible] Winnebago, Stephens[illegible] —Carroll, Whiteside, O[illegible] and Henry; [illegible] Island, Mercer, and Henry; Sixth—[illegible] and LaSalle; Seventh—Will, DuPage, Kendall, and Grundy; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Livingston, and Ford; Ninth—Peoria, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark; Tenth—Knox, Henderson, Warren, and McDonough; Eleventh—Hancock and Adams; Twelfth—Fulton, Schuyler, Brown, and Cass; Thirteenth—Woodford, Tazewell, Logan, Menard, and Mason; Fourteenth—McLean, De Witt, and Macon; Fifteenth—Champaign, Vermilion, Piatt, and Edgar; Sixteenth—Douglas, Coles, Clark, Moultrie, and Shelby; Seventeenth—Sangamon, Morgan, and Scott; Eighteenth—Pike, Calhoun, Green, and Madison; Nineteenth—Jersey, Madison, and Clinton; Twentieth—Christian, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, and Effingham; Twenty-first—Cumberland, Jasper, Crawford, Marion, Clay, Richland, and Lawrence; Twenty-second—St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph; Twenty-third—Jefferson, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, and White; Twenty-fourth—Washington, Perry, Alexander, Jackson, and Union; Twenty-fifth—Gallatin, Saline, Hardin, Pope, Jackson, Pulaski, Williamson, and Massac.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Senate Temperance bill was reported back from the committee and made the special order for Tuesday morning.

The Judiciary Committee reported back a number of bills.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue bill came up as the special order.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to pospone till Wednesday.

The SPEAKER opposed it, and gave notice that he should offer a resolution requiring the House to attend to certain important bills till they were done with. The people demanded action on Eminent Domain, Revenue, and Fees and Salaries, and if they did not do something, they would go home disgraced.

The motion was lost.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, the question being on the amendment to Section 14.

Mr. AUSTIN offered a substitute to the amendment, providing that all persons listing real estate, personal or chattel property, moneys and credits for taxation may deduct therefrom all *bona fide* credits owned at that date. Credits are meant to include all book accounts, due bills, promissory notes, and other choses in action.

Mr. AUSTIN spoke in support of his amendment, pointing out the impolicy, and the real uselessness of attempting to tax credits.

Mr. PHELPS pointed out the [illegible]

[illegible]

... tection of life and property which prompted the action of General Sheridan and Mayor Mason, and while they agree that much done in aid of the people of Chicago was illegal, and in the general proposition that violations of law should be condemned, yet in justice, weighing the pure motives that prompted the commission of these unlawful acts withhold sentence of condemnation.

Signed by McMillan, Price, and Galloway.

A motion was made to print, separately, 15,000 copies of each report. This was opposed, chiefly by the friends of the minority report.

Mr. HAINES wanted both printed together. It was decidedly agreed that they should be printed to-morrow, and they were made the special order for Tuesday evening week.

COOK COUNTY TAX BILL.

The bill to provide for the assessment of State and county taxes in Cook County was made the special order, in Committee of the Whole, for Monday afternoon.

IOWA.

The Senatorial Contest in the Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 6.—The contest for the United States Senatorship by the friends of Allison, Wilson, and Harlan, has been very spirited to-day. Nearly all of the members of the Legislature have arrived, and have been thoroughly canvassed by the friends of the different candidates. The friends of Allison are confident of victory, and say that they would be willing to submit the question to a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to-night. Harlan's friends still claim that they have seventy-nine votes, eighteen more than is necessary to nominate him, while disinterested parties give him but thirty-nine. Harlan's defence, which he claims was wrung out of him by his friends, has had a very damaging effect upon him, as he has lost a number of votes by it that were pledged to him before it was issued. Dignity and schoolboy rhetoric, with the old maxim exemplified in this address, that "the King can do no evil," has been a poor reply to the many charges of fraud and irregularities that have been made against him by the Republican press of this and other States. His friends now admit that he has seriously damaged his prospects by this address, and they are striving to regain the lost ground.

The Legislature convenes Monday at 12 [illegible] each house will effect a temporary [illegible] Tuesday a permanent organ[illegible] ected, and Governor Morrill [illegible] ial message. On Wednesday [illegible] in joint convention to can[illegible] the last general election for [illegible] ant Governor. On Thurs[illegible] n of Governor Carpenter [illegible] probable that a Republican [illegible] United States Senator will [illegible] ing.

[illegible]TAH.

[illegible] in Idaho—Opposition [illegible] the Union—Fearful [illegible]—Brigham Young—Cold Weather.

[illegible] Great interest is felt here [illegible] nfly opened in the south[illegible] one hundred miles from [illegible] lway. It is reported that [illegible], from ten to sixty feet [illegible] ween $100 to $250 per ton, are [illegible] sh company is negotiating [illegible] quarter of a million.

[illegible] ah, as determined by those [illegible] would give, at the pres[illegible] rity of the new State to [illegible] It is contended that even [illegible] amy as a condition would [illegible] with the Mormon State Gov[illegible] of a large and influen[illegible] ecessity for its admission, [illegible] to develop its resources, [illegible] rity, are just as good, if [illegible] ry is the principal witness [illegible] charged with the Robinson [illegible] rroters, and desperadoes of [illegible] persons and property are [illegible] at night. One man was [illegible] by the neck and nearly [illegible]

[illegible] ases to be interviewed. [illegible] trains from the East for [illegible]

[illegible]TICUT TRAGEDY.

[illegible] Women Murdered in a Brothel.

[illegible] (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 4. [illegible] of ill-fame known as "Bull [illegible] plains" about two miles [illegible] Windsor Locks, Ct., and at [illegible] ads, running to Poquen[illegible] ffield, and Windsor Locks, [illegible] day, of a frightful triple [illegible] y of the crime was acci[illegible] pack-pedlers named Myer [illegible] who say that [illegible] about 4 o'clock, Tuesday [illegible] faint cry which attracted [illegible] attempted to enter the [illegible] nding it bolted, went [illegible] back window. The first [illegible] was that of the life[illegible] lying on the floor in a pool [illegible] them so much that, [illegible] r investigations, they left [illegible] that they had seen to two [illegible] in a field near by, one of [illegible] aker. The latter had seen [illegible] overcoats and high rubber [illegible] house, a short time before [illegible] woods near by, and said [illegible] mitted the crime. Baker [illegible] though at first that they [illegible] house, but their curi[illegible] better of their fears, [illegible] ked in at the back window [illegible] man in her gore. They, [illegible] pedlers, were so terror[illegible] hensive that they might be [illegible] nner with the crime if they [illegible] that it was four or [illegible] authorities of the place [illegible] been committed. The [illegible] hurry for Suffield, and the [illegible] murder received in the [illegible] ks, was from the lips of [illegible] known as the "Diving [illegible] in the evening, he casual[illegible] aloon-keeper, one Wood, [illegible] murder over to the Run." [illegible] what he meant, when [illegible] tement, and told the story [illegible] crime by the pedlers, and [illegible] lf and his companion, as [illegible]

[illegible] to the hotel, where the Se[illegible] ority were in session, and [illegible] nt of Baker. Twenty or [illegible] and were quickly on [illegible], which was reached about [illegible] and silent, with no signs [illegible] amps were procured and [illegible] burst open, and the party [illegible] horrible sight. Tim Bil[illegible] the place, sat on a stool, [illegible] quite dead. A portion [illegible] hacked away with an axe, or [illegible] instrument, and brains [illegible] from the ghastly and rag[illegible] ping upon the floor. His [illegible] inside out, and a few pen[illegible] out the floor, showing that [illegible] der was robbery. Turning [illegible] rty passed on to an adjoin[illegible] which at first slightly resist[illegible] There was found a sec[illegible] remains of a young and [illegible] Julia Hayes, who had been [illegible] struck in the back of the [illegible] icating that after receiving [illegible] tried to escape, but was [illegible]

[illegible] horrors was not ended. In [illegible] still another victim, Bil[illegible] stabbed in the neck with a [illegible] forehead with an ax, and [illegible] dabbled in blood. She had [illegible] her life, for the room pre[illegible] of a fearful struggle. A [illegible] pt up around her, and as [illegible] lifted up the helpless [illegible] that her clothing was on fire, [illegible] was burned nearly off, [illegible] were charred. It was ap[illegible] had been sprinkled on her [illegible] ntion of burning the house [illegible] the dead. Water was [illegible] was extinguished, and it [illegible] the smoldering fire had [illegible] the floor, and that the [illegible] sign to burn the house and [illegible] together had been foiled [illegible] one of the victims. It is [illegible] urderers went back to the [illegible] evening, and attempted to [illegible] concealing the crime.

[illegible] hed the house and found [illegible] $200 more in a trunk up[illegible] but aside from the clothes [illegible] had on, no wearing ap[illegible] that belonged to him. [illegible] made Tuesday night and [illegible] out the criminals. A de[illegible] rtford for the aid of detec[illegible] ynn and McCarty were de[illegible] racing out such clews as [illegible] Two guns have been found [illegible] in the woods near the [illegible] rder, and the other broken [illegible] od. The latter was doubt[illegible] which Billings and his wife [illegible]

[illegible] s hastily formed, Tuesday [illegible] sion at the Windsor Locks [illegible] esday morning, some evi[illegible] which threw a little light on [illegible] etrators. Baker, and Mc[illegible] panion, first testified, [illegible] corresponding exactly [illegible] by him the previous [illegible] McCarroll corroborating [illegible] y he did not at once alarm [illegible] plied that he was afraid he [illegible] he didn't go home and "do [illegible] s conduct in the matter [illegible] ishness, but the suspicions [illegible] ted by the singularity of [illegible] layed by the fact that his [illegible] by McCarroll, by the Ger[illegible] er important facts which [illegible] ms that on Monday even[illegible] d in Windsor Locks on the [illegible] artford, and asked at the [illegible] nveyance to the house [illegible] granted them. Two of [illegible] overcoats and high rubber [illegible] the description first given [illegible] hom he had seen run from [illegible] three men came back to [illegible] nd took the 3 o'clock p. m. [illegible] two are, without doubt, [illegible] were tracked on Wednes[illegible] the woods west of the [illegible] there being some [illegible] their tracks being found at [illegible] others diverging a little. [illegible] eat excitement in all that [illegible] of people visited the [illegible] Officers and others are [illegible] untry, and several arrests [illegible] the impression seems to be [illegible] ers are still at large. The [illegible] tured, but afterward dis[illegible] ther men are now held on [illegible] examined before Justice [illegible] of these is George Gran[illegible] absent from home for a [illegible] eding the murder, and [illegible] visited the house. He [illegible] of clothes of another [illegible] morning, and left his [illegible] that he was one of the [illegible] who were carried to the [illegible] ready stated. Two of the [illegible] Edward Loomis and Char[illegible] ocks, the latter a butcher. [illegible] murdered owner of the [illegible] occurred, was 40 or 45 [illegible] kept a similar place in [illegible] le of Windsor Locks, $50 [illegible] money which he receiv[illegible] t the murderers obtained [illegible] Della Billings, Tim's wife, [illegible] and Julia Hayes, called [illegible] was not more than 22 or 24. [illegible] mate of the place, but had [illegible] short time.

[illegible] this frightful crime occurred [illegible] story brick structure, with four [illegible] lower floor and three up stairs. It [illegible] to Billings, who bought it three years [illegible] ago, and has kept there the worst hole to be [illegible] found outside of the large cities. The place has long been notorious for the crimes which have been committed there. Indeed, this is the third horror which has happened there within a year. Last summer a woman who lived there committed suicide, and only a few weeks after a man was found dead near the house under suspicious circumstances, and Billings and his wife were arrested, but nothing could be proved against them, and they were discharged.

—A curiously endorsed letter was received at the Chelmsford, England, Post Office, the other day. It is addressed to the handsomest unmarried blonde lady, not 25 years of age, in Chelmsford; Postmaster to be umpire, and bears the Boston (U.S.) post-mark.

—James St. Clair Grey claims to have experimentally demonstrated the electric origin of nerve force. He found that an alkaline solution, acting on sulphur and phosphorus, generates powerful galvanic current, and inferred that such a current must exist between the phosphorus of the brain and the sulphur of the liver. Subjecting a rabbit to chloroform and establishing a circuit by copper wires between the brain and liver, the current was immediately manifested.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The close of the week has brought some relaxation in the money stringency in New York. A perceptibly easier feeling is also noticeable in this market, and some of the banks have experienced a large increase of deposits during the last half of the week. To a limited extent the gain in deposits on the part of some of the banks is probably due to a shifting of accounts from one bank to another, but in the main, it is due to a general accumulation of money. The stringency which is usually incident to the settlements at the beginning of the new year has been less marked this year than usual; but such as it is, the worst of it has probably passed. From now until the end of the month the general tendency will probably be toward ease.

The movement of currency from the country toward this city continues, and indicates the probability of a light movement of products toward this city during the next few weeks.

Exchange continues very firm and scarce, at 50c per $1,000 premium, showing the tendency of funds to move toward New York.

In another part of the paper will be found the new statements of the First and Second National Banks of this city, made to show their condition at the close of the year, after all *bad and doubtful debts have been charged up to "profit and loss."* The managers of these banks—as also of the Fifth National, which published a similar statement a few days ago—recognize the correctness of the rule that a bank, like a woman, should be above suspicion. At the date specified in the last official statement to the Comptroller, it was much more difficult for any bank to give accurate information in regard to its losses than at present. But now that the settlements for the end of the eventful year 1871 have been completed they leave the affairs of the banks in a more intelligible shape. The action of these banks is not only business-like but politic. They show that they desire the confidence of the people, and the unreserved manner in which they show the whole of their losses proves that they are entitled to it. Every common sense business man knows that it was not possible for any of the banks to escape some loss in the great calamity which befel the business of the whole city. Any attempt on the part of any bank to conceal this fact was an assumption that the people were stupid, any refusal to make such a statement affords ground for suspicion that the affairs of any such bank will will not bear publicity.

Some curious and valuable information in regard to the place occupied in finances by the savings banks, is afforded in the elaborate statement of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city, which will be found in another column. The figures not only show that the bank is a perfectly sound one, but the systematic arrangement of the curious details in the statement afford evidence of as orderly management in the affairs of the bank. Even those who have no particular interest in the bank, will be interested in perusing the statistics which throw some light on the relative profits of different employments, and on the seasons when working people, both men and women, save the most or spend the most.

The clearings for the week ending Jan. 6, were as follows:

January 1	No clearings.
January 2	$3,663,704.50
January 3	4,361,847.51
January 4	3,370,757.15
January 5	2,948,032.77
January 6	3,022,550.11
Total	$17,366,871.64
Last week	11,759,372.54
Corresponding week last year	19,599,736.41

Quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114 1-4	115 1-4
5-20s of '62	109 3-4	110
5-20s of '62, (called)	109 1-8	
5-20s of '64	109 7-8	110 1-8
5-20s of '65	111 7-8	112 1-8
5-20s of '65, January and July	111	111 1-4
5-20s of '67, January and July	112 3-8	112 5-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	112 1-2	112 3-4
10-40s	109 1-2	109 3-4
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108 7-8	
U. S. Currency 6s	115	115 1-4
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100ain
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		109 3-8
Sterling Exchange	110@	110 1-2
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 5-8	108 1-8
Land Warrants—160s	172	182
120s	130	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		172—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Gold opened at 109¼ and sold up to 109⅝. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-16, 3-64, 1-32 till Monday, and 5, 3, and 6 per cent per annum. Daily clearings, $52,000,000. The bank statement indicates returning ease to the money markets, and the banks are now in a stronger position than for some time past.

The money market was decidedly easier this afternoon, and closed at 7 per cent currency for call loans.

The government bond market was heavy and lower in the morning, but advanced toward the close. The demand was more active. Currency bonds strong.

Southern State bonds are steady at about the opening prices. Tennessee firm; North Carolina rather strong.

The stock market, at the close, was stronger, when the best prices of the day were made. The most prominent stocks in the upward movement were Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohios, Rock Island, and Northwestern.

It is generally believed in financial circles, to-day, that the proposition of the London syndicate is to take $300,000,000 of new 5 per cents during 1872, with the privilege of $300,000,000 of the new 4½ per cents for 18 months. Nothing definite seems to be known in regard to this proposition.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 3-8	Coups, '67	112 1-4
Coups, '62	110	Coups, '68	112 1-4
Coups, '64	110 1-8	10-40s	109 3-4
Coups, '65	112 1-4	Currency 6s	115 5-8
New	111		

State bonds:

Missouri	96 1-8	Virginia, old	58
Tennessee, old	63 1-2	N. Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	63 3-4	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	32		

Stocks closed:

Canton	72	N. J. C.	103 1-2
Western Union	70 3-4	St. Paul	58
Quicksilver	26 3-8	Do pfd	80 1-4
Adams Express	90 1-2	Wabash	72 3-4
Wells & F.	66 1-2	Do pfd	85
American	68 1-2	Fort Wayne	95 3-4
United States	64 1-2	Terre Haute	23 1-2
Pacific Mail	55 3-4	Do pfd	54 1-4
New York Central	96	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	92	Do pfd	120
Erie	35	O. & M.	46 1-4
Erie pfd	60	C. C. & C.	89 1-2
Harlem	119	C. B. & Q.	138
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	90 7-8
Reading	112 1-4	Indiana Central	21 7-8
Mich. Cent.	115 1-2	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91 1-2	Union Pacific stock	30 1-8
Northwestern	68 1-8	U. P. bonds	90 3-4
R. I.	108 1-4	C. P. do	100 3-4

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Shipments. 1872.	Shipments. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,711	4,723	2,561	7,987
Wheat, bu	20,475	51,767	349	1,600
Corn, bu	161,355	54,207	6,910	10,228
Oats, bu	22,510	10,656	9,803	600
Rye, bu	4,080	2,802	2,766	....
Barley, bu	11,510	2,340	9,323	5,650
Grass seed, lbs	19,370	61,885	2,680	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	58,614	59,100	5,000	10,917
Cured meats, lbs	498,430	77,500	1,612,675	1,575,400
Beef, brls	68	....	....	60
Pork, brls	206	300	279	1,250
Lard, lbs	114,450	206,390	403,650	748,458
Tallow, lbs	31,370	42,360	....	....
Butter, lbs	63,655	34,913	11,847	9,200
Dressed hogs, No.	2,570	9,041	1,498	3,864
Live hogs, No.	9,572	13,103	1,505	1,169
Cattle, No.	726	838	1,203	380
Hides, lbs	193,631	148,841	78,020	225,132
Highwines, brls	50	250	405	310
Wool, lbs	11,700	9,110	....	5,860
Potatoes, bu	6,408	805	....	....
Lumber, m	445	108	410	646
Shingles, m	....	1,610	10	177
Lath, m	....	....	35	20
Salt, brls	72	....	2,225	1,265

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 896 bu wheat; 1,262 bu corn; 1,208 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 84 cars wheat; 436 cars corn; 41 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 21 cars barley. Total, 588 cars, or 238,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks, ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Jan. 6, '72.	Dec. 30, '71.	Jan. 6, '71.
Flour, brls	22,363	19,664	20,248
Wheat, bu	111,062	76,106	254,987
Corn, bu	826,410	627,285	399,709
Oats, bu	132,790	132,637	65,321
Rye, bu	17,549	11,141	11,167
Barley, bu	57,160	41,343	12,310
Dressed hogs, No	12,015	11,143	40,452
Live hogs, No	72,189	56,750	80,447
Cattle, No	4,901	5,768	9,268

SHIPMENTS.

	Jan. 6, '72.	Dec. 30, '71.	Jan. 6, '71.
Flour, brls	19,613	10,052	25,319
Wheat, bu	4,468	5,155	9,430
Corn, bu	94,188	37,035	89,772
Oats, bu	46,995	33,910	4,755
Rye, bu	7,319	2,113	1,985
Barley, bu	56,009	24,453	26,108
Dressed hogs, No	7,307	7,457	20,487
Live hogs, No	51,424	9,394	8,017
Cattle, No	5,619	5,169	4,148

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	388	184
Pork, brls	2,717	3,002
Lard, lbs	989,600	4,021,024
Meats, lbs	1,140,550	11,349,800

The produce markets were rather less active to-day, and the leading grain markets were easier, while provisions exhibited but little change, but were firm.

Highwines were very quiet but firmer, though reported weak in New York. There are more offering here, hence buyers are obliged to bid up for the few wanted. Sale was reported of 50 brls at 88c.

Dressed hogs were less active, and a shade easier, there being plenty of buyers, but they held off for lower prices, as live hogs were easier. A total of 1,505 head were sold at $5.00 for odd lots; $5.25 for medium; and $5.37½@5.40 for choice. Several were left unsold.

Provisions were rather slow, but firm and unchanged, except on cash mess, which was offered so sparingly that the little wanted was taken at an advance of 5@7½c per brl, while options remained steady. The principal demand was for pork, lard being almost inactive, while meats were in less request than heretofore, though, to judge by the shipments, the demand shows no signs of diminution. During the past week the shipments of meats have averaged nearly 2,000,000 lbs per day. The receipts of hogs were larger to-day, but operators did not seem to be much scared, as the arrivals have been so light for two weeks past as to indicate that there will be no more rush, while the business of packing is closed at the great majority of points. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.35@13.40; do seller February, $13.55@13.60; do seller March, $13.80; seller April, $14.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8¾@9c; do seller February, 8¾c; do seller March, 9⅛c. Green meats at 5¾@6c for shoulders; 5¾@6c for short ribs; 5¾@6c for short clear; and 6¾@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 6¼@6½c for rough sides; 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; 6½@6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6⅞c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $13.40; 400 brls do at $13.37½; 300 brls do seller February at $13.65; 2,250 brls do at $13.62½; 1,000 brls do at $13.60; 100 brls do at $13.55; 1,000 do brls cured do at $13.30; 1,300 brls do seller March at $13.80; 1,500 brls do seller April at $14.00; 250 tcs lard at $9.05; 15 tcs do (country) at 8¾c; 50 tcs do, No. 1, at $8.45; 500 tcs do seller February at 8¾c; 1,500 tcs do seller March at 9⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams at 8c; 20,000 lbs do at 7¾c; 2,000 pcs do at 7c; 30,000 lbs shoulders seller February at 6⅛c; 5 brls country grease at 6¼c.

The following shows the packing at principal points, to date:

	To date, 1872.	To date, 1871.	Total last season.
Chicago	757,105	513,509	919,087
Cincinnati	570,800	264,571	360,000
St. Louis	367,000	227,087	300,000
Milwaukee	155,962	128,325	241,000
Louisville	208,000	135,087	212,112
Peoria	74,000	....	40,000
Ottumwa	23,000	....	21,616
Indianapolis	130,300	80,000	108,000

Flour was in fair demand, but not active, the inquiry being principally for low and medium grades for shipment; they are scarce. Prices were unchanged. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $8.15; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.62½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.25; 200 brls rye flour on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat flour at $7.00. Total, 1,575 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, and 1¼@1½c lower, the decline being greatest on cash lots, which had been temporarily bulged yesterday by the desire to cover the derangements produced by two or three failures. The difference between cash and February demanded so much yesterday that the corner-stone of the wheat crowd hauled off, not being able to make a profit by carrying on the difference, and the usual order of business was only resumed to-day, when the difference widened back to its former figure. Liverpool was unchanged, but New York quotations were easier, though that market was reported firm. This, and the receipt this morning of a greater number of car lots of wheat than usual, brought about the decline here. The market for seller February opened at $1.25½, declined ½c, rallied to $1.25, declined to $1.24¼, and closed at $1.24½. Seller the month sold at $1.22¾@1.23¼, seller last half do at $1.23½@1.24½, and seller March at $1.26½@1.27, all closing with the inside bid. Other grades than No. 2 spring were dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26½; 400 bu do at $1.26; 12,700 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.23½; 10,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.22½; 25,000 bu do at $1.22¾; 45,000 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.22½; 5,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 800 bu do at $1.13. Total, 131,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and rather weak at ½c decline from yesterday's average on 'Change; but the reduction was established last evening. Corn was reported firm in New York, and on the strength of the general tone of that market, the current receipts here have been freely taken to hold—much of it to load in vessels—till the season of navigation opens. These parties were taking hold to-day, much as usual, but option buying was not so brisk as yesterday. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 41½c, declined to 40c, and closed firm at 40½c. Seller last half sold at 41⅛@41¼c; seller February at 41⅛@41½c; seller April at 43¾@43½c, and seller May at 42@41½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 28,000 bu do at 41¼c; 99,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 67,200 bu do at 41½c; 1,600 bu do at 41c; 3,600 bu rejected at 38½c; 8,800 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu ears at 38c on track. Total, 214,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and irregular, at about yesterday's prices. A stranger to that quarter appeared early, trying to operate in buying this month and selling for next, but the "regulars" soon ran the market out of his reach, then allowed it to settle back on his departure. Seller the month, or cash, opened at 31½c, and closed at 32¼c. Seller February sold at 33¾@33c, seller April at 34½c, and seller May at 37¾@37½c, the latter closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu at 32¼c; 7,800 bu at 34½c; 6,000 bu at 32½c; 650 bu rejected at 29½c; 600 bu by sample at 35c. Total, 28,000 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and again 1c higher in consequence, closing firm with the inside bid. Seller February sold at 58c. Cash sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 68c; 1,000 bu do at 67½c; 1,200 bu do at 67½c. Total, 4,800 bu.

Barley was in better supply, but again advanced ½@1c, being in good demand both on cash and option, and closed firm at the outside. Seller February sold at 64@64½c. No. 3 was 2c higher than yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 9,700 bu No. 2 at 63½c; 2,000 bu do at 63½c; 5,400 bu do at 63½c; 800 bu No. 3 at 50c; 1,600 bu by sample at 70c; 800 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 52c. Total, 19,800 bu.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York for the year:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Wheat flour, brls	3,325,716	4,133,503	3,543,845
Corn meal, brls	77,793	190,686	183,879
Wheat, bu	23,813,052	24,083,742	26,518,389
Rye, bu	367,801	550,169	1,056,621
Oats, bu	8,747,422	9,926,606	12,546,965
Barley and barley malt, bu	3,007,958	5,030,718	3,809,122
Peas, bu	116,974	335,127	117,341
Corn, bu	11,665,311	9,145,378	27,406,844
Cotton, bales	682,466	864,226	968,849
Pork, pkgs	144,925	122,296	175,996
Beef, brls	82,191	127,296	164,602
Cut meats, pkgs	92,971	98,262	186,820
Butter, pkgs	845,195	830,312	709,473
Cheese, pkgs	1,326,830	1,544,924	1,487,655
Lard, tcs and brls	77,527	83,380	151,643
Lard, kegs	15,983	24,909	26,807
Whiskey, brls	187,403	180,844	168,084

The following were the shipments:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Wheat flour, brls	1,584,211	1,950,234	1,653,755
Rye flour, brls	5,233	4,331	4,627
Corn meal, brls	137,291	84,774	125,464
Wheat, bu	18,240,536	18,466,935	21,938,643
Rye, bu	142,542	92,431	535,775
Oats, bu	40,393	28,986	47,310
Barley, bu	....	....	90,749
Peas, bu	122,156	151,102	90,149
Corn, bu	6,857,588	487,762	13,046,576
Pork, brls	59,096	54,060	81,506
Beef, brls	22,299	24,496	45,277
Beef, tcs	37,021	37,885	69,493
Cut meats, lbs	47,941,458	26,921,699	96,455,254
Butter, lbs	1,168,457	5,020,907	7,540,367
Cheese, lbs	56,412,591	51,710,435	70,245,881
Lard, lbs	30,353,858	32,072,885	123,524,278
Rice, tcs	1,157	1,274	32
Rice, bags	10,535	23,161	23,179
Tallow, lbs	23,394,492	18,245,308	42,812,410
Tobacco, crude, pgs	127,188	97,968	112,659
Tobacco, manf. lbs	5,723,639	6,431,176	8,575,343
Whalebone, lbs	276,433	356,849	405,356
Petroleum, galls	94,391,094	103,802,901	94,018,594

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"There is a good deal of anxiety manifested by parties in the several competing coal regions as to the next year's trade. Each seems to be preparing to produce the largest possible tonnage, and in this they are seconded by the carrying companies, who find that more profit results from increased tonnage than from high toll charges. The very probable effect will be over-production, lower prices of coal to consumers, then lower wages at the mines—the whole movement ending in strikes and suspensions. The upper coal regions have already announced the same wages and tolls for the coming year as the last. During the past week there was in this city a business talk between the representatives of the W. B. A., the Anthracite Board of Trade (operators) and the President of the Reading Railroad Company. No definite conclusion was arrived at, nor was it intended or expected, but the comparison of opinions as to what was proper to be done was unusually harmonious, giving indication that the several parties to the trade from the Schuylkill region had now, for the first time in its history, begun to realize the fact that their interest is a common one, and that neither can prosper without prosperity to the others."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the following estimate:

"On the 20th of January, last year, there were about 883,000 tons of coal sent to market for 1871. On the 20th of May the whole supply of anthracite sent to market to that date was, in round numbers, 1,870,000. The average weekly shipments from January 20 to May 20, 1871, were about 38,600 tons. We are shipping about 250,000 tons a week, and there will be put into the market by the 20th of May, 1872, not less than 5,500,000 tons of anthracite, against 1,870,000 tons last year to same date."

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were dull and easier. Wheat closed at $1.23 bid for seller the month, $1.23⅞ for seller last half, and $1.24½ seller February. Corn closed at 41¼c cash, 41⅞ seller February, 42¾ seller March, 43¾@43½c for April, and 47c for May.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Only sale: 250 tcs lard, seller February, at $8.85.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Jan. 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,579	7,450	583
Tuesday	1,114	12,151	519
Wednesday	1,304	18,729	1,775
Thursday	1,282	17,705	814
Friday	726	9,572	1,062
Saturday	822	11,212	1,884
Total	7,147	76,800	6,636
Last week	6,538	56,674	3,250
Week before last	4,198	105,290	3,411

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	750	1,179	....
Tuesday	861	2,384	....
Wednesday	490	4,902	538
Thursday	704	4,067	....
Friday	1,292	1,596	....
Saturday	807	1,522	937
Total	4,904	15,616	1,475

CATTLE.

In anticipation of a liberal supply, and in view of the unsettled condition of the market below, shippers took hold very cautiously during the first half of the week, and sellers were obliged to submit to a reduction of ¼@½c on all grades of stock. But, contrary to general expectation, the receipts proved light, and, as the week advanced, the demand improved, and a better, firmer feeling was developed. The Eastern markets were generally reported dull and lower, the decline varying from ¼@½c, but the influence of this unfavorable news was partially counteracted by the light arrivals, and before the close a portion of the decline sustained early in the week was recovered. A feature of the market deserving mention was the increased inquiry for stock steers. Feeders from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and from the interior of this State, have been in attendance, and as the demand considerably exceeded the supply, better prices were established, good to prime lots of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average commanding $3.25@3.75, while common and medium sold readily at $2.75@3.00. In the demand for butchers' stuff to meet the wants of the local trade, but little improvement was noted. The supply of poultry and game has been liberal, and as the warm weather prevalent forced it upon the market at low prices, it has, to a great extent, taken the place of beef. The offerings embraced some fine droves, but the larger portion consisted of common and medium grades, which made the general average quality poor. The extreme range was $2.25@6.87½, with sales chiefly at $4.00@5.25. Veal calves have been more or less neglected, and some thin lots sold as low as $3.37½@3.50. Good to choice may be quoted at $4.50@5.50.

To-day there was little doing. There was a plenty of buyers at full former rates, but the offerings embraced only about 700 head, so that transactions were necessarily limited. Shippers, feeders, and local buyers were engaged, and between them the pens were cleared early, sales making at $2.00@4.50 for common mixed lots; at $4.00@4.75 for common to medium, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice. The market closed quiet and steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.25@2.75

HOGS.

Large receipts were looked for this week, and during the opening days buyers held off in hopes of forcing down sales, but it soon became evident that the supply would be small, and an active demand sprang up under which prices rapidly advanced, the improvement during the week reaching fully 25@30c ₱ 100 lbs. Shippers as well as packers have been actively engaged, and the daily receipts have readily been disposed of at satisfactory prices, the bulk of the sales making at $4.25@4.50. A few extra sold yesterday at $4.65, and, in a single instance, $4.90 was obtained, but these were "fancy" prices for "fancy" stock, and of course do not fairly reflect the market. To-day, a quieter, easier feeling prevailed, and before the close of trade prices had shaded off 10@20c ₱ 100 lbs, as compared with the prices current yesterday, though at the reduction about everything was worked off. The range of prices was $4.15@4.75, with most of the transactions at $4.30@4.60. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP.

The general features of this market during the past week were substantially the same as during the preceding two weeks. The supply continues light, and short of the demand; hence prices remain firm. Shippers and city butchers have been engaged, and between them the pens were kept cleared. We quote common at $4.00@4.50, medium at $4.75@5.25, and good to choice at $5.50@6.25. The market closed steady and firm at the above range of prices.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

BUTTER—Trading in the better grades was on a liberal scale, and full former rates were being obtained, sales making at 18@20c for choice tub and firkin, and at 22@25c for choice in crocks or pails. There was only a limited inquiry for common and medium descriptions, and without being quotably lower the market ruled weak and unsettled. Prices range substantially as follows: Choice dairy, 20@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Aside from burlaps and gunnies, which are in steady fair demand, there was little doing in the bagging trade. There was, however, no perceptible weakening in prices, the prevalent feeling being one of decided firmness. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 60@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain firm, under a steadily active demand, at the following prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $2.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.50@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Continue to arrive in liberal quantities, and though the demand is still quite active prices are easing off. There were free sellers at $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.12½ for good medium, and at $2.25@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00@100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and choice hurl, $150.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—The market is still weak and dull on packers' goods, but prices are unchanged. The inside quotations are on green packages. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.75@1.90; lard tierces, iron-bound, $1.60; wood-bound do, $1.80@2.00; whisky barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Coopers' stock is entirely nominal.

CHEESE—Business was again reported dull, without material change in values. Prime factory is scarce and firm, while common to ordinary grades are plenty and easy. We continue to quote: New York factory, genuine, 15½a16c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

COAL—The coal trade was generally reported quiet, and prices were steady at the annexed range: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50a13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00a12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Met with a fair inquiry, and prices were steady at 30a32c for fresh, and at 20a24c for preserved.

FRUITS—DRIED—For domestic fruits the market continues inactive and weak, though with the exception of apples, which are ¼a½c lower, values have not depreciated materially. In foreign descriptions there is a steady, moderate movement, at tolerably full prices. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a12c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $3.00a3.10; do new, $2.85a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 36a38c; peaches, pared, 22a23c; peaches, halves, 9a10c; do quarters, 7 3-4a8 1-4c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 7¼a8c; do new Western, 8¾a9c; do new Michigan, 9¾a10½c.

FISH—The fish trade was only moderately active, and prices were steady and unchanged. The stocks are light, but are equal to the demand. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.15a1.20; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 42a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in good demand, and choice sound lots are being held at higher prices. Cranberries are firm. Oranges and lemons were quoted steady. Prices range as follows: Apples from store, $2.50a3.50; cranberries, $8.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $11.00a12.00.

GROCERIES—Business continues slack, and prices rule steady and uniform. The stocks of both staple and fancy goods are light. We repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-4a8c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-4a13 3-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a50c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½a14c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 45a46c; pepper, 21½a22c; nutmegs, $1.15a1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 8 1-4a8 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 12a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—Pressed timothy is in active shipping demand, and the arrivals are scarcely sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, the market exhibits increased strength. Prairie is plenty, and dull at former rates. We note an advance of 50c per ton pressed timothy, and quote as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed $14.50a15.50; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was quoted moderately active and steady at former rates. The demand seems to be pretty evenly divided between Eastern and local tanners, and the offerings, which continue light, are all taken at very full prices. We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11¼@11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured 10@11c; green frozen, 8½@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry kip, 20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

LUMBER—Is less active, but firm, at the following quotations:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	24.00a33.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a12.00
Fencing	20.00a12.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

LEATHER—Only a light demand existed for leather, and values were steady and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city per lb, 36a40c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 28a30c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.15a1.25; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 15 lbs, 33a35c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a33c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 43a46c; harness, per lb, 32a43c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.30a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.00a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was fairly active, and prices were firm at the advance recently noted:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.50; roofing C, $11.00; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 48c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11-13c; first quality, less, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle 20 per cent.

NAILS—We quote: 10d to ced, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon is in active demand, and prices are firmer, owing to a slight advance East. Linseed is also very firm, with an advancing tendency, as the supply is short, and an unusually active spring trade is anticipated. Lard, whale, and other oils ruled steady. We quote: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 95c; No. 1, 75a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 90a95c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 70c.

POTATOES—Are plenty, and the market was quoted weak. Sales were making at 95c@$1.05 for common, and at $1.10@1.15 for choice—from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prairie chickens and quail were lower, in sympathy with a decline in New York, but aside from this the market ruled steady and firm. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per doz, $2.00@3.00; turkeys do, 9@11c; geese do, per doz, $6.00@12.00; ducks, $1.50@4.25; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; rabbits, $1.25@1.50.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand, and again firmer, at $3.15@3.30 for prime to choice. Clover nominal at $5.90.

TEAS—Remain quiet, at about former rates. Choice grades are being held with considerable firmness, but common descriptions are easy. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@80c; good, 85@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.30; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra-leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@65c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade remains quiet, and prices are steady and uniform. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 85c@$1.00; choice, 65@80c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@90c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 58@70c.

WOOD—Only a moderate demand exists for wood, and prices are no more than sustained at the following range: Beech, $12.00@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool trade continues steadily active, and prices are firm and buoyant. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine condition	55a60c
Washed, medium condition	55a60c
Washed, coarse	50a52c
Unwashed, fine condition	38a40c
Unwashed, medium condition	38a40c
Unwashed, coarse	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65a70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—5:00 p. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat—winter, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 11s 6d; white, [illegible] 11d. Corn, 29s 9d. Pork, 60s for new. Lard, 44s.

LONDON, Jan. 6—2 p. m.—Consols, money, 92½; account, 92½. Bonds, '62, 92; '65, 92½; '67, 93; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5.—Bonds, '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Rentes, 55f. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales; sales yesterday reached 25,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter, 12s. Flour, 29@29s. Cheese, 63s.

Short ribs, 38s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,300 head, being 3,800 more than last week. Quality good, market active, and a large business done. Prices, however, have not improved much, and the bulk of sales made were ½@½c lower than last week. Chicago dealers lost money. The market closes strong, and there are but few over for to-morrow. J. H. Thompson sold 60 Illinois, av. 1,330 lbs at $5.40; W. Tiffany, 50 Illinois av. 1,000 lbs at 4@5c; Eastman Brothers, 25 Illinois av. 1,300 lbs at 6¾c; G. Rubel, 45 Illinois av. 1,250 lbs at $6.30; M. Gallico, 25 New York av. 1,070 lbs at 4½c; C. Reynolds, 80 Illinois av. 1,170 at 5½c, 15 Missouri oxen, av. 1,392 lbs at 6½c; S. Clark, 13 Illinois av. 1,302 lbs at 6½c, 13 Canadas, av. 1,000 lbs at 5c; 14 New York oxen, av. 1,800 lbs at 5½c; Henry Rosenthal, 100 Illinois, av 1,500, at 6½c; 17, av 1,400, at 6½c. W. Robbins, 30 Illinois, av 1,400, at 6½c; 17, av 1,300, at 6½c; 17 Ohio, av 1,300, at 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,400. Market steady and strong, and ½c higher than last week. Fine wool, av 78 lbs, 5¾@5½c; av 87, 6½c; av 112, 7½c; coarse wool, av 120, 6½c; av 130, 7@7½c. Lambs, av 78 lbs, 7½c; av 84, 8c.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Dressed steady at 5½@5¾c for heavy, and 5¾@6c for light and for pigs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Prices are generally firm, owing to the high prices of raw materials. The stock of wool in this and other markets is unusually small, and prices are now so high as to cause stoppage of some of the mills. The stock of domestic fleece wool hereis reduced to 1,729,000 lbs, and 881,000 lbs pulled against 3,150,000 lbs fleece, and 1,120,000 lbs pulled the same time last year. There is a larger stock of California fall clip than last year, but this is short and ill adapted for manufacturers' use without long finer wools to mix. The prices of spring woollens are not established. Heavy brown cottons advanced ½c ₱ yard. Pacific Mills percales, 22½c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Received, 72 head, by the Hannibal Road; 72 head by Pacific. Sales 22 Cherokees, av 852 lbs, $2.60; butchers' stock, 3c; ready sales at $2.50@3.25.

Hogs—Received at yards, 102 head; at packing, 450 head; sales 200 head, av 275 lbs, at $3.77½. Slaughtered, 1,416 head. Market improved, one packer quoting as high as $3.90; through prices range at $3.75@3.85, except a few extra choice lots.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Fair demand and higher; middling upland, 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; receipts 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.30; common to good extra, $6.40@6.90; good to choice, $6.85@7.35; white wheat Western extra, $7.35@7.50; extra Ohio, $6.80@7.45; St. Louis, $6.85@9.40. Rye flour, unchanged. Corn meal, unchanged. Wheat, unsettled; winter, advanced; spring lower; No. 2 spring in store, $1.57@1.58; No. 1 spring in store and delivered, $1.61@1.61½; winter red Western, $1.63@1.65; amber Michigan, $1.70@1.75; white western, $1.70@1.75. Rye, dull; Western, 91c. Barley, quiet; Western, 85c. Malt, unchanged. Corn active; receipts, 23,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 79@79c. Oats, steady; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 55@57c.

EGGS—Stronger, 33½@36c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19@21½c. Sugar fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@65c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 68c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 68c; unwashed, 44c; Texas, 33@42c; fall clip California, 30@36c.

LEATHER—Firm at 26@27c; Orinoco, 24@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $14.37@14.50; old mess, $13.37; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $11.50@14.50; mess pork for January to April, $14.37@14.75. Beef unchanged. Hams active but unchanged. Tierce inactive; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs firmer at 5½@6½c. Cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; State, 23@34c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92@93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, held firmly; XX spring, $6.50. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 36c. Corn, steady, No. 2, 41½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 67c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 63c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.20@4.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $13.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain generally inactive, prices nominally unchanged. Only transactions reported, 2 cars No. 2 Western corn at 60c; 1,200 bu red winter wheat at $1.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family extra, $7.00@7.25; State, $7.25@7.62; Indiana and Ohio, $7.37@8.50. Wheat has an advancing tendency; State red and amber Western, $1.60@1.62; amber, $1.67; white, $1.70@1.75. Rye held at 95c. Corn firm; new yellow, 69@70c; mixed Western, 71@73c. Oats steady; black, 47@50c; mixed, 52c; white, 54@55c.

WHISKEY—Dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active and firm; red, good to prime, $1.60@1.70. Corn firm; mixed Western, 69c. Oats quiet at 53@58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c; sugar-cured hams, 14c. Lard steady at 10c.

WHISKEY—92@93c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, inactive, and weaker; No. 1 red winter held at $1.50, and $1.48@1.49 bid; No. 2, $1.40@1.41. Corn dull at 53c. Oats firm at 48c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet and firm; 21@21½c for car lots; crude firm at $4.80@4.90.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $6.50. Grain quiet and firm; prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; tending upward; mess pork, $14.00 cash for round lots; sugar-cured hams, 13½c. Bulk meats, bacon, and lard, unchanged in prices.

WHISKEY—89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—amber Michigan, $1.49; No. 2 red, $1.43; rejected red, $1.27. Corn steady; high mixed, 48½@49c; white, 50c. Oats steady; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 40½c; Michigan, 41@41½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $6.85@7.00. Wheat dull and unsettled; red, $1.49@1.51. Corn firm at 48@49c. Rye, oats, and barley, quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed steady at 75c; lard, 83@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firm at $13.37@13.50. Lard quiet and held firmly at 8½@9c. Bulk meats quiet; held firm at 5¼@6¼@6½c. Bacon quiet; held firmly at 6¼@7½@7¾c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher at $4.50@4.75. Receipts, 3,300.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 88c.

GREEN MEATS—Buoyant but unsettled; shoulders, 4¼@4½c; sides, 5¼@5½c. Hams, 7¾@8c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Firm at 19¼@19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand; tending up; fall super, $5.25@5.50; extra, $5.85@6.00. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.26; do red fall, $1.55@1.56. Corn firm; yellow on track, 42@43c; do sacked, 5c. Oats higher; mixed in warehouse, 39c; No. 2 in elevator, 39½c. Barley—Iowa spring, 68c. Rye higher; wanted; No. 2 in elevator, 77c.

HIGHWINES—Easier at 88@89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Jobbing, $13.75; buyer February, $13.75. Green meats firmer; clear rib, 5½@5¾c. Dry salt meat firmer; loose clear rib, 5½@5¾c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon unchanged; only an order trade. Lard active and firm at 8½c spot; 8½c seller February; 9c buyer February.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.30.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

ILLINOIS.

Fire at Mount Carmel—Tragedy Near Mount Vernon.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 6.—A fire at Mount Carmel, in Edwards County, on the 26th ult., destroyed several frame buildings in the business part of the town. The Court House had a narrow escape. Among the ruins are a hardware store, clothing store, drug store, and a millinery shop. Nearly all the goods in the stores were saved. The total loss is about $15,000, on which there is but little insurance.

At Elk Prairie, near Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, December 27, a fellow named Richard Ross, who had separated from his wife, went to the residence of her mother and deliberately discharged at her a loaded shot-gun, while she was holding a baby in her arms. The bodies of the woman and child were filled with shot, but at last accounts they were still alive. A young man named Beckham, Mrs. Ross' brother, while trying to disarm Ross, was terribly stabbed and cut in the back with a knife, and will probably die. Since the shooting, Mrs. Ross declares that a little boy of theirs who died suddenly, some months ago was killed by a blow upon the head by the brutal father. Ross fled.

The Prince of Wales.

The slow convalescence of the Prince of Wales is thus alluded to in a letter dated Lynn, Dec. 18, to the London *Times*: "The period of restriction of the fever and of the establishment of the convalescence which the Prince is passing, not rapidly, but still favorably, in a gradual process not marked by any critical days or fixed periods from which any certain presages can be drawn. Even during convalescence relapses are occasionally observed. In one tabulated set of 163 cases they occurred in ten. In another tabulated set of 38 cases they occurred in six. The relapses, however, even when severe, are rarely fatal. Of the 16 relapses just mentioned only one ended badly, and one also in the second set—let me say two at once. Of the other sequelæ which sometimes interrupt convalescence by complications there do not appear to be any grounds for present fear. The physicians have been peculiarly successful in averting any of these serious symptoms which leave mischief beyond; they have most successfully managed throughout the intestinal lesion, which is apt to be most persistently troublesome, and there is no reason to believe at this moment there is any further trace of such mischief. The Prince sleeps tranquilly; he takes nourishment well, and he is gaining strength. He will for some time require careful watching, judicious dieting, and good nursing. It is needless to say how happily he is placed for the ample fulfilment of all these requirements."

Eight Years of Torture.

From the New York World, Jan. 4.

A few days since one of the prominent clerks of the Bank of New York shot himself, and all were astonished to learn that his accounts were correct, and his prospects of the brightest, his associations of the most pleasant character, and everything connected with his life apparently conducive of pleasure and happiness. Why, then, did he commit suicide? The only reason given at the inquest was that he had been suffering from neuralgia of the brain, the pain of which, it was supposed, became so intense that he was driven to momentary insanity, and during the frenzy he sought relief in death. To his fellow-clerks Rufus Ripley left a letter of farewell, not written in accordance with the traits of character for which he was generally beloved, but in a strain of flippancy that belied his whole life. It was a mystery to them, and all who had known Ripley while living. Now the matter is fully explained, and it is shown that the young man had long contemplated the act which led to his death. His family physician—Dr. E. S. Bunker, residing at 280 Henry street, Brooklyn—has made an autopsy of the brain of Ripley, and from this scientific examination has ascertained the fact that for eight years the young man has been a sufferer from a cause both singular and terrible. He has shown that during the last eight years of young Ripley's existence he has been struggling to overcome the effects of one of the most acute maladies—if such it may be called—that has yet come to the knowledge of the medical world. During this time Ripley has been subject to periodical fits of headache that have oftentimes completely prostrated him and rendered him unfit for business, driving him to distraction. These fits would come upon him at all times, and until now have never been satisfactorily explained. From the autopsy made it is shown that for this eight years sharp needle-like growths of bone have been forcing their way from his skull into the brain, until at last they had penetrated so far that their presence became unbearable, and the unfortunate sought his only relief. That this act was premeditated is proven by the fact that Ripley had been engaged for days in writing a letter to his brother, portions of which would be indited between the periods of pain, and it is now felt that he was cognizant that his was an affliction beyond the reach of medical science.

—A large number of Bostonians will leave for Florida within the next ten days. Some seek restoration to health; others are lazy, but think they are sick, and need a little carpet-bagging as a panacea.

—The *Mining Gazette*, published at Houghton, Lake Superior, says: "We have had a hero on Portage Lake all along, and we did not know it. A nephew of Mrs. O'Leary, the lady who has the distinguished honor of owning the cow that kicked the lamp that set fire to the straw that burned Chicago up, called to pay his respects yesterday. He informs us that his aunt bears her notoriety with becoming grace, and isn't a bit proud. The nephew of his aunt is an amateur mineralogist, his chief delight being found in assorting over rock at the mouth of one of the mine-shafts across the lake."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music,
81, 83, & 85 HALSTED-ST.

This new, elegant, and substantial stone and brick edifice, now fully completed, will be inaugurated

Wednesday Evening, January 10,
BY THE
Wyndham Comedy Company,
in their great play of
"OURS."

This magnificent "Temple of the Drama" has been completed in the short space of 36 days and in a manner that reflects great credit upon the architectural skill of Colonel S. V. Shipman, who, to make assurance doubly sure and to place the safety of its construction beyond a doubt, has massive wooden pillars, secured by the Wisconsin pillars expressly for this establishment, placed in the walls and extending from the 40-inch stone foundation [illegible] to the roof, with the walls anchored to the same. The weight of the roof is thus entirely removed from the walls, and were every brick removed, the building would still remain intact. The Press, our architect, and the public are all unanimous in the verdict that this production has, without question, rendered this the most substantial and elegant place of amusement ever erected in America.

The building could easily have been opened to the public on Monday, as originally intended, but on account of pain and watching the management have concluded to wait two days, in order to perfect everything, and show the Chicago public a "Dramatic Temple" worthy the enterprise, skill, and good taste of the principal commercial city of the West.

C. R. GARDINER, Manager.
FRANK LAWLER, Director of Amusements.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Barnabee Concert Troupe
Will inaugurate THE SECOND SEASON, on the 15th inst., with
A GRAND CONCERT.
The Finest Musical Event of the Season.

Season Tickets and Reserved Seat for Concert, 7 "Star" Lectures, 2 Dramatic Readings, and Special Lectures, $5. For sale at Cobb's Library, 143 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 124 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av., West Side—Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.
Single Tickets for sale Wednesday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Manning's Minstrels,
THE MODEL TROUPE OF AMERICA.
BILLY MANNING,
BILLY RICE,
LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT,
ANDY McKEE,
STEVIE ROGERS,
RICARDO, ETC.

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,
Union Park Congregational Church.

A WOMAN'S MYSTERY.
"THE NEGATIVE ILLUSION"
UNRAVELLED BY
THOMAS K. BEECHER
TO-MORROW EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's, 269 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 329 West Madison-st., and Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
Monday, Jan. 8—Engagement of the celebrated Pantomimist and Danseuse,

MARIETTA RAVEL!
Who will make her first appearance here in the great new sensation of
JARTINE!
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Continued success of the GREAT
Arlington's Minstrels!
The strongest organization of its kind. Another monster bill. First week of LOST AND FOUND. Second week and great success of
NEW YEAR'S CALLS!
"Come where my Love lies Dreaming." Arlington in his great character of PETER DAY. Arlington's Lecture on suffrage.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

DANCING.
MR. SULLIVAN
Is now forming a new class for children, and also one for ladies and gentlemen, at his residence,
35 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

AUCTION SALES.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
775 Wabash-av.,
between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.
AT AUCTION,
The entire contents of the above house, consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber and Kitchen
FURNITURE,
with Carpets, Stoves, Glass and Chinaware, etc., will be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS,
And Fur-Lined Goods
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale
on THURSDAY, Jan. 11 at 9½ a. m., of
Carpets, Store Trucks, 50 doz. long handle Shovels, 25 doz. Spy[illegible], 200 Rustic Window Shades, and 40 cr[illegible] Crockery in open lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES-FISK TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Midnight.—The latest particulars just obtained respecting the Stokes-Fisk tragedy are that Fisk is free from pain, and still under the influence of powerful anesthetics. The surgeons have tried to find the ball in his stomach at 11:30, but failed after repeated efforts. They think, inasmuch as the ball entered about two inches above the navel, a little to the left, that it must necessarily have severed one of the arteries, and that there is not a shadow of hope of his recovery. He may not live twenty-four hours, and may possibly live several days, but he must die of inanition if from no other cause, as he cannot be nourished. Fisk made his will at 9 o'clock, leaving the bulk of his property to his wife. Jay Gould has been with him all the evening, and seems exceedingly nervous and troubled, pacing up and down the hall outside of the chamber where Fisk lies. Wm. M. Tweed is said to have called to express sympathy, and a number of other prominent Tammanyites have been at the hotel. It is rumored that when Gould entered the room Fisk thrust out his hand and said, "I guess—well, I guess that assassin, Stokes, has finished me. I fear I'm going, myself, where the woodbine twineth. Old fellow, this looks as if you'd have to run Erie alone now."

Stokes has been very quiet and silent since his committal to the station-house after his arrest. He is stated to have said: "I was afraid Fisk would compel me to kill him. I am sorry I did it, but I was beside myself with rage. Fisk has ruined me, and, unable to get any satisfaction by law, I took the law into my own hands, in a moment of uncontrollable anger."

Hardly any sympathy is expressed with Fisk. Almost everybody says he might have expected to die a violent death, for he has for years outraged all law and right. His probable homicide is pronounced merely poetic justice.

Stokes is reported to have come upon Fisk suddenly and unexpectedly in the private entrance of the hotel; to have said: "You d——d son of a ——, I've got you now," and at the same moment to have fired. Stokes then went down stairs into the rear of the hotel, and was there arrested.

The rumor current that Josephine Mansfield prompted Stokes to commit the crime is wholly unfounded. Stokes is said to have threatened lately to kill Fisk, if he couldn't get justice. He must have been hunting for Fisk at the time of the shooting, knowing Fisk had gone to the hotel to see some of his prominent friends, who have been staying there for several months.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night, Erie is reported to have advanced 5 per cent after the news was received that Fisk was mortally wounded.

The Grand Central Hotel has been crowded all the evening, and policemen were stationed at the foot of the stairs to prevent persons from going on the floor where the wounded man lies.

All the surgeons who have seen Fisk agree there is no prospect whatever of his recovery; that the probability is he will be dead before forty-eight hours have passed.

[To the Associated Press.]

FISK, JR., FATALLY SHOT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice in the breast, by Edward Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, at 20 minutes past 4 this afternoon. The affair took place in the vestibule. Fisk was assisted to a chair. It is thought he cannot survive. Stokes was arrested, and conveyed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House. Fisk had just alighted from his carriage, and entered the hotel, when he was shot.

The following are the circumstances attending the Fisk shooting case:

At 4:30 p. m., a carriage stopped at the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel. It contained Fisk and a companion. The former alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his rooms. As he ascended the first step, Stokes came out of an adjoining passage way, unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew out a revolver and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk. The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head, the third, with more fatal direction, took effect in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes cast a look of hatred on the prostrate form of his victim, and said in savage tones: "I have done for the s—n of a b—h this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shots were fired the hotel employes rushed to the scene. While some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing escape was impossible, made no resistance. He was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quickly conveyed to his room, when the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance upon him. Meanwhile, telegraphic messages was sent for further surgical aid and for friends of Fisk.

The scene at the hotel after the shooting was one of extraordinary excitement. Crowds coming from the matinees of the various theatres, hearing of the occurrence, thronged the corridors of the hotel, eagerly discussing the event, and making inquiries about the particulars of the outrage.

The officers who arrested Stokes conveyed him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, where he is now lodged in a cell.

It is said that the order of Judge Brady, restraining Stokes and Miss Mansfield from publishing the letters in Miss Mansfield's possession, affecting Mr. Fisk, Peter B. Sweeney, and others, has had an exasperating effect upon Stokes. It is believed that he was aroused to desperation partly in consequence of rumors generally received as well-founded that the Grand Jury have found an indictment against himself and Miss Mansfield for attempts to blackmail Fisk.

The wound in Fisk's abdomen is similar to that which caused the death of the late Mr. Vallandigham. The doctors are now (8 o'clock) probing for the ballet, but have not yet succeeded in finding it. It is not supposed that the wounded man can survive until morning. The Coroner has been sent for to take an *ante-mortem* statement.

The news of the shooting of Fisk has spread over the city, and has produced an intense excitement. There is a vast crowd of people around the Grand Central Hotel, where Fisk is lying in a very critical condition. It is probable that Stokes was in an exciting state of mind, caused by the proceedings at Yorkville, where he was a witness to-day in the Mansfield libel suit. For some time he is said to have been in a desperate state of mind, evidently caused by the slowness of the progress of the cases against Fisk in which he was concerned.

In June last an award of $10,000 was made in favor of Stokes in settlement of the long claim he had against Fisk. With this he was dissatisfied, and has applied to have the award set aside and the case reopened. This is now pending. About three months since, Miss Mansfield instituted a civil suit against Fisk for the recovery of $50,000 in moneys which she claims to have loaned and given Fisk. Thereupon Fisk applied for an injunction restraining the use of his private letters in Mansfield's possession, which, it is said, were about to be published, and which was yesterday decided by Judge Brady, ordering its continuance. When Fisk opposed the preliminary papers in the civil suit of Mansfield, affidavits were filed on the part of Fisk, setting forth that the case was an attempt at blackmail, whereupon Miss Mansfield instituted the libel proceedings of the Yorkville Police Court, which are still pending.

Stokes was interrogated at the Station House. He was interrogated on the shooting, but by advice of his counsel, ex-Judge McCleon, refused to make any statement. The most intense indignation is universally expressed against the manner of the shooting. Among hundreds who inquired at the hotel as to the condition of the victim, there was but one opinion—intense indignation against the assassin and commiseration for the victim. Drs. Wood, White and others are in attendance on Fisk. His wounds are pronounced dangerous. There is considerable nervous prostration, but neither hemorrhage nor inflammation have as yet set in. While Fisk's condition is considered critical, the opinion of the surgeons in attendance is that he will certainly live over night.

Charles S. Spencer, one of Fisk's lawyers, stated in the crowd at the Grand Central Hotel, that Stokes had already obtained $50,000 from Fisk; that failing in his last attempt he had like a coward shot Fisk. He also said that when Stokes left Court to-day, he was perfectly cool and collected.

Mr. Fisk's statement to the Coroner is to the effect that he had come to the hotel, and made inquiries as to whether Miss Morse was in, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded up the stairs. He had no suspicion that any one intended to harm him. When about on the first landing he saw a flash and felt something strike him upon the abdomen. Before falling he recognized Stokes as his assailant. He did not again see Stokes until he was brought before him to indentify him. The evidence of the boys in the hall-way corroborated the statement of the wounded man, and the jury rendered the verdict that Fisk had come by his injuries at the hands of Edward S. Stokes.

Belden, his former partner, was among those who visited him. It is rumored that Stokes has engaged John Graham to act as his counsel.

The bullet penetrated about two inches above the navel, and passed down toward the right. The doctors are of opinion that the intestines are uninjured. Threats of lynching were freely expressed against Stokes.

NEW YORK, 2 a. m.—Fisk is sleeping soundly. The ball has been found, but not extracted. The surgeons feel confident he will live through the night, and think favorably of his ultimate recovery.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Tribune* says that such damaging testimony is being elicited by the inquiry into the Custom House frauds, that much demoralization exists among the Custom House officials, and many of the minor officers were yesterday heard indulging in harsh recriminations against each other. Colonel Leet is in attendance, and in constant communication with General Howe, whom he keeps advised as to the points to be elicited in his favor.

Mr. Cooper, clerk at Stewart's, examined, testified that merchants were liable to a "jam" in getting out goods, owing to the fact that there were but two general order stores, and great delay in delivery at the general order and appraiser's stores. Mr. Stewart, in 1871, had paid for general order alone $10,000, being about $5,000 more than usual.

David Ogden, shipowner, testified that in 1868 the Custom House endeavored to make him pay a month's storage on a cargo of coal before he could land it. He commenced suit and recovered. The Collector said there was no law for the charge, only Treasury instructions. Last year instructions came from Washington to the Collector that when a cargo was changed from one vessel to another he could charge half a month's storage unless the goods were placed in Leet's warehouse. Witness was charged for the storage of goods on board his own ship. The payment of judgments obtained by witness against the Custom House was stopped by a Treasury clerk, one James, who happened to be in town. In a number of similar cases the Government pleaded the statute of limitations. The witness related a story of an American vessel sailing from Cuba coastwise, being charged tonnage fifteen times. He wrote Secretary Boutwell that the charges were illegal. Boutwell replied that Cuba was not a West India island.

Charles J. Lewis, managing editor of the *Evening Post*, handed in a statement that the gentleman who said that there were 500 tons of personal baggage on the steamer was G. S. Hubbard, of Cambridge, Mass. He also said that on his arrival in the steamer some weeks ago, the inspector refused a present of a sovereign. Ten minutes later he said, privately, "What did you mean by offering me money in sight of everybody?"

Josiah Rich knows of frauds in claims for damages to goods.

POCKET PICKED.

A messenger of the Bank of New York had his pocket picked, yesterday, of sight drafts amounting to $20,000 in the office of Brown Brothers & Co. No arrests.

SHOOTING MATCH BROKEN UP.

A shooting match at Fleetwood Park was broken up. Before the police interfered twenty-two birds were trapped for each contestant, Bogardus killing 17, and Paine 13. All attempts to continue the match were then frustrated.

DIED.

Henry Swanesy died in the hospital yesterday from injuries which were supposed to have been inflicted by a policeman last Sunday.

RUSSIAN FESTIVITIES.

The Russian Christmas festivities were celebrated this morning on board the Svetland, flagship of the Russian fleet.

CAPITAL SENTENCE.

Isaac Van Wart Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, has been sentenced to be executed at White Plains, February 16.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD LIBEL SUIT.

There were not many spectators present at the Fisk-Mansfield libel suit this morning. Fisk was not there. Miss Mansfield, who attended early with her cousin, Mr. Williams, was called, and ascended the witness-stand. Her cross-examination was continued. She testified that she did not make war on Fisk until Fisk induced her servants to leave, and sought to use them against her, and said, "I do not know of a stenographer's being at my house more than once, taking notes in connection with this case. Never asked Miss Wood to introduce me to Mr. Fisk. Made his acquaintance accidentally at her house. Did not make an appointment to meet Fisk and George Butler, now Minister to Egypt, at Miss Wood's. Never told Miss Wood or Mr. Fisk that I was in needy circumstances, for I was not. Never met Miss Wood at the American, or Americus Club House.

Mr. McKeon, for complainant, asked that the examination be stopped. It was evident that some person of evil heart had furnished counsel with a list of questions calculated to insult the witness.

The opposing counsel said the question he had asked was pertinent, showing that Miss Mansfield intended at the time to blackmail Fisk; that she frequently said she did not care for him. Question excluded.

A number of other questions of a similar character were put to witness, but were excluded. They caused Mrs. Mansfield to weep quite freely. A little sparring was indulged in by counsel, and McKeon declared that the questions put by Mr. Beach were merely for the purpose of getting them into the newspapers.

Mr. Beach. Did you show Miss Wood the silk dresses and magnificent diamonds, saying "Look, what I have got from him? You remember when I had only one checked silk dress and no money."

McKeon objected.

Beach. Did not Miss Wood reply: "If you were smart you could make more?"—and did you not reply, "I do not want to beat him too fast?"

Mr. McKeon objected.

The Justice ruled the question out.

Mrs. Mansfield. I never intended to blackmail Mr. Fisk. My conduct did not show it. (She wiped tears from her eyes.)

Mrs. Williams, cousin of Mrs. Mansfield, was next put upon the stand. McKeon read for her the affidavit containing the so-called conversations between her, Mrs. Mansfield, and Stokes, about blackmailing Fisk, and asked if they were true.

Mrs. Williams. They are not. I have lived with my cousin two years; was married in Boston. Mr. Stokes visited my cousin's house as any other visitor, probably three times a week. He has taken meals there probably one month. My cousin acted as hostess. King acted as waiter on these occasions. She did not wish to tell who else took meals there, not wishing or liking to drag innocent persons into the case. No part of the conversations in the affidavit read by McKeon is true. There were no conversations about exacting money from Fisk. When Stokes ate at my cousin's house no allusions were made regarding Fisk as to exacting money from him.

Edward S. Stokes testified that he resided at the Hoffman House; was acquainted with Mrs. Mansfield and the waiter King. There never was any conversation alluded to in the affidavit. He became acquainted with Mrs. Mansfield in Philadelphia about three years ago. The meeting was purely accidental. Fisk took him to Mrs. Mansfield's to dinner about two years ago. He had visited Mrs. Mansfield frequently. He had threatened to pursue Fisk in a legal way unless he settled with him. He had threatened to expose the way in which he had been swindled by Fisk in the newspapers. He had said to Fisk that he would take the papers to the Legislature and place them before that body. Fisk lived at Mrs. Mansfield's house in Twenty-third street. He was displaced there about a year ago. He had never paid anything at Mrs. Mansfield's establishment; was not in the habit of stopping over night in the house. He had slept there three or four times in two years. He had often staid late in the evening, sometimes until after midnight, very seldom in company with Mrs. Mansfield alone. He had never staid in the room with Mrs. Mansfield. There was nothing improper between her and witness.

The case was adjourned to Saturday next.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

City Chamberlain Bradley has resigned, and is succeeded by Palmer, of the Broadway Bank.

CONNOLLY.

The *Evening Telegram*, in an extra, says: "It is reported on the most reliable authority that ex-Comptroller Connolly left the city for South America on Tuesday." It is probable, however, that this statement is not correct, as Connolly was said to be in the city Wednesday.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

It was confidentially asserted this afternoon that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, had found an indictment against Stokes and Miss Mansfield, for conspiracy to obtain money, and that warrants has been issued for their arrest. Fisk has been about the rooms of this Grand Jury, at various times during the past week.

The Anti-Ring jury have found other indictments, but the names not yet known.

TWEED'S BAIL.

Young Tweed has complied with the decision of Judge Cardozo, accepting the bail of the Boss, which requires the registry of the deeds of the property given him by his father.

THROWN OUT.

It seems that the Legislature, at Albany, have ignored the Reform Senators, O'Brien and Tremain, of this city, as respects their appointment to committees.

WESTERN MISSIONS.

At a meeting of Missionary Bishops held last evening, remarks were made by Bishops Randall, of Colorado, Morris, of Oregon, and others, concerning the missionary labors in the West. A call was made for funds to erect buildings for schools.

Daily Review of the Leading New York Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The bank statement to-day was favorable, and shows a gain in the net reserve of $2,202,600. The banks now hold $10,239,000 above the 25 per cent required by law. The statement indicates returning ease in the money market, and that the banks are in a stronger position than for some time past. The following shows the changes in the averages for the past and preceding weeks: Loans, $270,534,000 for Dec. 30; $272,704,400 for Jan. 6; increase, $2,170,400; specie, $25,049,500 for Dec. 30; $28,820,500 for Jan. 6; increase, $3,771. Circulation, $28,542,800, Dec. 30; $28,492,200, Jan. 6; decrease, $50,600. Deposits, $206,400,800, Dec. 30; $205,528,300, Jan. 6; increase, $5,427,400. Legal tender, $40,282,600, Dec. 30; $40,058,500, Jan. 6; decrease, 224,300.

THE NEW LOAN.

The statement about the Rothschilds and the new loan telegraphed as a rumor last night, turns out to have considerable foundation in fact. It is now known that a proposition from the London house of Jay Cooke & Co., acting with the Rothschilds, was recently transmitted from London to Washington, and that President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, and Jay Cooke are in consultation on the subject in Philadelphia. It is said that Secretary Boutwell looks upon the proposition with much favor. The terms offered have not yet been allowed to transpire, although it is generally believed that the proposition is to take $300,000,000 new 5 per cents during the year 1872, with the privilege of $300,000,000 new 4½ per cents for eighteen months.

THE MONEY MARKET

was much easier to-day, and closed at 7 per cent currency for call loans. The market for commercial paper is quoted at from 9 to 12 per cent, with an improved demand.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong, as were all investment securities, at a prospect of a further reduction of the interest and the public debt. The new five per cents were attracting more attention from investors.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

There was a large business in the first mortgage bonds of the Union and Pacific Companies, up to 91 for the former, and 100¾ for the latter. The demand for Centrals was largely from the German bankers, who have received orders to buy from the continental cities of Europe where the bonds have recently advanced in price, and are scarce. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100¾ to 101, and Unions at 90¾ to 90⅞ for firsts, 79 to 80 for land grants, 83 to 84 for incomes, and 29¾ to 30¼ for stock.

GOLD

was firm, opening at 108¾, and advancing fully ¼ per cent. The closing quotation was 109⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 1-16, 3-64, 1-32 till Monday, 5, 8, and 6 per cent per annum.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and quoted 109 to 109½ for prime bankers' 60 days.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was better for all grades under $7.50 and No. 2 and superfine, and at the close was strong at the advance and quite active. Wheat was irregular. The demand was chiefly for winter, which was stronger. Amber and white wheat were 2 cents better, but spring was easier. Corn was less active and heavy. The demand for export was checked by the advance of freight room.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in an address to his constituents, declared that the government must be firm in repressing the rebellion in Ireland, and should set its face against leaving education in the hands of the priesthood.

British sovereignty has been proclaimed over that portion of African territory which was recently annexed to the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Brand, President of the Free States, protests against annexation.

Switzerland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A correspondent of the *World*, who interviewed Lord Tenterton, one of the Geneva Arbitrators, at Geneva, writes that the nobleman says "that the meetings of the Commission will be with closed doors, and if any reporters were present, there would be nothing worthy of report before April 17. Each party is to deliver written replies to the others' cases, with any additional document necessary to the discussion, only contingent on the wish of parties, as business is carried on by printed statements. At the Geneva meeting the papers presented filled nearly eleven volumes, of which the case of the United States did not make the larger portion."

Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Madrid letter says that the tone of the Spanish press is very belligerent in respect to the attitude of the United States and the Cuban question.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The following appointments are officially announced: Don Jose Concha, Marquis of Havana, to be Captain General of Cuba; Admiral Palo Barnabe, to be Minister to the United States.

Memorial funeral services in honor of Marshal Prim were celebrated yesterday. King Amadeus attended in person. Senors Sagasta and Zorilla were not present.

It was decided at a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday last to convene the Cortes on the 21st instant.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30, *via* HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Lotero Logan entered Tapatitan on the 22d of December. Everything about the railroad in the city has been cut down, including the telegraph wires.

The *Official Diario* publishes letters from Governor Felix Diaz, of Oaxaca, convicting him of a fraudulent attempt to defeat the investigation of the Mixed Commission at Washington. Diaz, it seems, exhorted certain Judges and private individuals, interested in the claim of one Simonson, an American, to produce witnesses to prove before the Commission contrary to what had occurred, and that the Judges placed themselves in accord with the witnesses. *The Two Republics*, a newspaper, says: "We protest against the use of these documents."

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 6.—The Senate has approved, without amendment, the convention for the settlement of the railway question by a vote of 31 to 6.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The official confirmation of the recall of Senor Roberts, the present Spanish Minister, and the appointment of Admiral Polo to his position, has been received at the State Department. The significance of this change is much disputed in official circles. It is intimated at the State Department that the new appointment does not necessarily mean a change in the Spanish policy, or express any threat so far as the home government is concerned. On the other hand members of the Administration express the opinion that it is unfortunate that the change was made at this present juncture, and cannot keep from embarrassing both governments in their dealings with each other, in view of the existing delicate relations.

HARLAN'S RECORD.

The Quartermaster General's Office and the Commissary General have each written official letters in answer to inquiries made by Iowa parties for the purpose of ascertaining whether the charges lately printed in regard to the disbursement of large sums by Elijah Sells in the Cherokee country under Secretary Harlan were well founded or not. General Eaton's letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1872.

SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry, you are informed that the returns from Fort Smith, Ark., for the winter of 1865-6 do not show any flour purchased at that post by the Subsistence Department. The flour used there was sent from St. Louis, Mo., and cost in St. Louis $3.94 per 100 pounds. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

The Quartermaster General's Office replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1872.

SIR: It appears from the records of this office that the Quartermaster's Department paid for the transportation of freight, from St. Louis to Fort Gibson, in 1865-66, at the rate of $1.18 per one hundred pounds.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
By order of the Quartermaster General,
A. M. LUDDINGTON, Quartermaster U. S. A.

Thus the Government flour cost, delivered at Fort Gibson, $5.12. At this time, as the records of the Indian Office show, Superintendent Sells was paying Perry, Fuller & Co., $15.00 per hundred pounds for flour. Over one million of dollars were expended in a manner quite similar to this.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that when a party carries on the business of wholesale and retail liquor dealer on the same premises, he may set aside a certain package from which he may retail, but cannot wholesale from the same package.

WILL NOT DECLINE.

Vice President Colfax says that he will not decline a renomination.

COAL AND SALT TARIFF.

Senator Trumbull does not intend to wait for the Committee of Ways and Means to report a tariff bill, but will move to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of the bill repealing the duty on coal and salt. Should this motion be adopted, it will bring these measures at once before the Senate, and take them out of the control of the Finance Committee. The success of the motion would be equivalent to the passage of these bills, as they have already passed the House.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell will not take the responsibility of putting $600,000,000 of the new loan on the market without consulting the Finance Committee and Congress. It is not at all likely that Congress will allow the large commissions demanded by the parties who propose to take this amount or that it will make the interest payable abroad, as suggested.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

The President is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and others on Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated that the Administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there, any further than necessary to preserve the peace. General Emery has been ordered to use his best judgment in the premises. Yesterday, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hartley inquired of Collector Casey whether the Wilderness was used to prevent a quorum of the Legislature by not landing at the city? Collector Casey's reply was "Suspend judgment until you hear further, as false reports have been sent to Washington." Hartley responded that Casey's reply was not specific, and subsequently telegraphed Casey to order the Wilderness to New Orleans at once, and so advise the Lieutenant Governor. Casey replied to Hartley, "The Wilderness is here now, and has not been out of the city."

LOUISIANA.

Latest Phase of the New Orleans Muddle—Proclamation from Warmoth—Judicial Intervention Sought by the Warmothites—An Armory Broken Open, and Its Contents Seized—A Virtual Truce Agreed Upon Till Tuesday Next.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The political muddle continues. The Mechanics' Institute has every appearance of a military and police headquarters. A large body of police was kept on duty there during last evening. To-day some 300 policemen and several companies of militia are there, besides two companies of United States troops, who are under arms in the vicinity of the State House.

Governor Warmoth this morning issued a proclamation, as follows: "It having been brought to my knowledge that causeless and baseless rumors were put in circulation, to the effect that the military authorities of the United States Government have withdrawn their support of my acts as Governor of the State, I beg to state that these reports are false, and without a shadow of justification. I am in entire and perfect accord with the military authorities stationed here, and I have assurances from them that they will sustain and assist me in suppressing disorder and tumult."

The Governor thought the attorney applied to the Eighth District Court for an injunction against the Carter faction to restrain them from attempting to gain admission to the House of Representatives, or to transact any business, whatever as such, at the "Gem saloon," or elsewhere, except such as are entitled to claim their seats in the House now in session with a quorum.

The Governor informed General Emery of these proceedings, and asked his co-operation in case of resistance, and to act without further notice in case riot or tumult should occur.

Speaker Brewster, of the Warmoth faction, also applied to the Eighth District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* directing George W. Carter and Gen. Mudgett, Sergeant-at-Arms, to produce in court the bodies of three members of the Legislature, alleged to be forcibly detained and deprived of their liberty. Judge Dibble, of course, granted all the processes asked for by the Warmothites, and ordered the writs issued and served. They were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who attempted to serve them this afternoon, but was refused admission to the hall where the Carterites were in session. The Court therefore applied to the Governor for a military force to enforce the orders of the Court. About five o'clock, when these facts became known, an immense crowd rapidly assembled around the hall of the Carterites, on Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets. About the same hour a battalion of infantry and a company of metropolitan police with fixed bayonets, all under command of Colonel Squires, moved from the State House down Canal street, turning into Custom House street, and proceeding nearly to Royal street, where they were halted. This movement produced intense excitement. The crowd on Royal street increased rapidly, and in a few minutes extended two or three squares on either side. The crowd seemed greatly excited and a riot was greatly feared. The stores in the vicinity, on Canal street, were closed as well as those on Royal street. Colonel Squires taking the Sheriff by the arm, advanced to the door of the Legislative room, and demanded that the Sheriff be allowed admission to serve the processes of Court. After a parley the Sheriff served his writs and the military moved back to the Mechanics' Institute. The Carterites evidently regarded the action of the militia favorably, and gave them hearty cheers as they passed Royal street, the crowd giving way upon their approach. After the military left Royal street, a crowd reassembled in the Legislature hall, and, calling loudly for Carter, who came out and made a brief and pert speech, stating that he had just received from the United States Marshal, a communication in which he says: General Emery informs me that, in consequence of the nefarious course of Governor Warmoth, he (Emery) would support him no longer.

Great applause followed this announcement, showing the sympathies of the large concourse of citizens there assembled in approval of Emery's action. Colonel Carter spoke a few minutes longer, frequently interrupted by applause. Speeches were also made by Mr. Eustis and Judge Colton. These speakers maintained that the sympathies of the people were with the Carterites, because they stood pledged to repeal the four odious and oppressive measures—the Constabulary, Metropolitan Police, Election, and Printing laws.

The injunction before the Eighth District Court restraining members of the General Assembly from meeting elsewhere than in the State House will be tried on Wednesday.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued, directing the Commander of the revenue cutter Wilderness to produce in court the Senators supposed to be aboard that vessel.

There was no quorum in the Senate.

The General Assembly adjourned till Tuesday, Monday being a holiday.

Mr. Carter stated to the public that the members would obey and submit to processes of any court, whenever served.

About 9 this morning the St. Peter's Street Armory was opened by the crowd, who helped themselves to arms. They afterward paraded the streets.

Each faction claim that overtures of compromise have been made by the others.

C. A. Wood, of the *Times*, came to the Governor, Judge Ogden, and Colonel Custer, proposing a suspension of further action until noon, Tuesday. The proposition was not accepted by either party.

At 11 p. m. the city was quiet. No further excitement is apprehended until Tuesday.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The Wharton trial was adjourned this morning soon after the assembling of the court, in consequence of the absence of Steele, counsel for the defence.

It is rumored that the defence are disposed to submit the case to the jury without argument.

The State Attorney and Attorney General have addressed a note to Dr. Williams, saying his attendance in the case was compulsory.

President Grant in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—President Grant, accompanied by Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary Borie, and Senator Cattell, had a formal reception at the Commercial Exchange, which was attended by a large concourse of merchants. Mr. Boutwell made an address on the importance and necessity of maintaining such a system of taxation as will materially and constantly work out a reduction of the public debt. He said our public credit is the occasion of national pride in a security better than that which bears the endorsement of public faith. Addresses were also delivered by President Comly, of the Exchange, and others, on the prospects of Philadelphia.

THE ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

Double Murder and Suicide.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) News, Jan. 3.

Our citizens were shocked on yesterday morning by a report that a woman had been murdered, a man fatally shot, and that the perpetrator had committed suicide.

The parties to the tragedy were Captain Newcomb, civil engineer on the Little Rock & Hot Springs Railroad; Mr. A. D. Lathrop, recently holding a boot and shoe contract in the Penitentiary; and a woman of the town named Lottie Norton, *alias* Wilson, residing at the corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, where the occurrence took place. It seems that Captain N. had held improper relations with the woman Norton previous to their coming here, and that the Captain left his Kentucky home for the purpose of avoiding or getting rid of her, and she followed him here. They came together again, and were once more for a short time on intimate terms; but Captain N. had resolved to leave her entirely, and to that end visited her house early on New Year's night, in order to get possession of some property belonging to him self. The woman was going out to a ball that night at Kate Marsh's, another keeper of a house of ill-fame in another part of the city, and she prevailed upon the Captain to remain until her return, which she said would be about 11 o'clock. He consented, and staid till 3 o'clock in the morning, when the party, after a season of dancing, drinking, and carousing, came back. Captain N. took her severely to task for staying so long; hard words passed between the two women and himself, and, during the excitement, he drew his revolver and fired the fatal shot, the ball taking effect in the woman's body, entering a little below the left breast, and lodging just below the right shoulder. The woman turned to Jennie Dee, an inmate of the house, and, putting her arms around Jennie's neck, exclaimed: "Oh, Virgie! he has killed me," and expired in ten minutes. Captain N. immediately turned to fire upon the other woman, when Mr. Lathrop sprang between them, and received the ball intended for Jennie Dee. The ball entered the abdomen, about an inch from the navel, passing through the bowels in a straight line, and lodging just beneath the skin at the back.

On receiving his wound, Mr. Lathrop grappled with Captain N., wrenched the pistol from his hand, and started into the street, shouting "murder!" He proceeded about two blocks, and fell near the residence of ex-Marshal Rector, where he was discovered by some colored men, and carried into Mr. Rector's house, from which place he was removed to Colonel Mallory's office, and, a little later, to Dr. Skipwith's office, where he now lies. His wound is of such a nature as to almost preclude the possibility of recovery, though Dr. S. has some hopes of carrying him safely through.

Captain Newcomb immediately left the house, following Mr. Lathrop out, and demanded his pistol from him; but, failing to get it, went to his room in the O'Hara Block, and, taking his derringer from his bureau, placed the muzzle against his breast and fired. The bullet entered just below the nipple of the left breast, carrying a piece of the suspender buckle with it, tore through two of the ribs, lacerating a branch of the intercostal artery, and was found lodged closely against the heart. The laceration was caused by the action of the buckle driven by the force of the bullet. The bullet then glanced downward and lodged in the cavity. He was soon removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, E. H. Chamberlain, Esq., where he was attended by Drs. Quidor and Hartmann, who pronounced his case almost hopeless.

Jennie Dee's statement is as follows: Miss Lottie Norton and myself went together to Miss Kate Marsh's to attend a ball given by her last night. We remained there till about 3 o'clock this morning, when we returned home accompanied by "Archie" (Mr. Lathrop). On reaching home we found Captain Newcomb in the house. He was, or pretended to be, in love with Miss Lottie, and on our arrival commenced to upbraid her for her long absence. She replied to him that she wished he would go away, that she cared nothing for him, and never did. Hard words passed, and the Captain used very insulting and abusive epithets, both toward Miss Lottie and myself, he seeming to blame me for her absence. I retorted, and more hard words passed, when I left him and went into the kitchen, to get a lunch, for I was very hungry. Mr. Lathrop followed me directly, and very soon Miss Lottie and the Captain came into the kitchen also, when more severe words passed, he calling me hard names, and I threw a couple of plates at his head, and a piece of the chicken I was eating. I do not know whether I hit him or not, but intended to, for I was very angry. The Captain drew his revolver and swore he would kill Miss Lottie, and she said to me: "See, Virgie, he is going to kill me; but we have had those things at our heads before, haven't we?" "Yes," I replied, "but I'm not afraid. Why, we eat such things as those." We returned to the parlor, and directly I heard Mr. Lathrop exclaim: "For God's sake, don't shoot a woman!" and the report immediately followed. The Captain then pointed his pistol at me, and Mr. Lathrop seized him and tried to get his weapon from him, and in the scuffle the ball that was intended for me struck Mr. Lathrop. He succeeded in securing the pistol; and started out for assistance, the Captain following him and demanding the pistol, but Mr. L. refused to give it up, saying "you can't shoot that woman"—meaning me. I was almost stunned for a moment, but turned and saw Lottie standing on the floor, looking very wild, and I did not suspect then that she was seriously hurt. She saw me in a moment, and, turning, threw her arms around my neck, kissed me, and said: "Oh, Virgie, that man has shot me—he has killed me—please go for a doctor." I told her I would not leave her, for I desired to stay with and take care of her. I laid her on the sofa in the parlor, and went to the next house for assistance, and some colored people came in. We raised and carried her to the porch, for she desired more air, and I employed a man to go for a doctor, but he was so slow I started myself, but met another man whom I sent for Dr. Bohemier, and, on my return to the house I was told that Lottie was dead. Lottie has been in Little Rock about five months, and we have been together ever since she came. I loved her, for she was a kind-hearted girl, and would do no harm to any one, and we were like sisters. She came here from Paducah, Ky., and was 25 years of age.

Miss Dee's statement was given very freely, and with a great deal of feeling, sobs and tears frequently interrupting her narrative. One question she declined to answer regarding the antecedents of the murdered woman, as to whether she was a married woman or not. We learn, however, that she at one time lived in St. Louis, and has a husband living there now. Her married name was Lottie Wilson.

THE WEST.

Accumulation of Freight on the Union Pacific Railroad—Chinamen Not a Success as Snow Shovellers—Passenger Trains Still Behind Time.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—During the snow blockade of the last two weeks, on the Union Pacific, freight trains have not been started with any regularity, most of the freight started from here, Westward bound, numbering about 160 cars, having been side-tracked at Grand Island, North Platte, Sidney, and Cheyenne, and that leaving Ogden for the East being side-tracked at Evanston and Bitter Creek. About nine cars of freight left Laramie yesterday for the West, and forty to-day. This was the freight that had been detained at Cheyenne. Forty-two cars of freight left Ogden yesterday. There is a little over two hundred cars of delayed freight now upon the road, most of which is under motion by extra train. There is now at Omaha and on the opposite side of the river about 400 cars of freight for the West. The company is understood to be lacking in locomotives, many of their engines having been disabled and ditched recently. Six passenger trains arrived here from the West this afternoon, the first through trains arriving since December 22.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—The Nebraska Legislature meets on Tuesday next. As the question of the legality of the session is raised, and as it is doubtful about their being able to draw pay, it is not expected that the session will be a long one.

It is stated that the Chinamen employed on the Western Division of the Union Pacific Road have not been a success during the blockade; that they have not the necessary strength nor endurance; also, that the eating-house keepers have been reaping a harvest from the delayed passengers. The road is now reported clear, but trains due at Cheyenne from the West this noon had not arrived there at half-past 6 this evening. The condition of the road is such that it is liable to be closed again at any time by drifting snow.

PACIFIC COAST.

Mrs. Fair Still Lives—Insurance Items—Stock Dying for Want of Feed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Laura D. Fair is in excellent health, and confident that she will never be hanged. Elisha Cook, her principal counsel, died the last hour of the year.

The London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company has confirmed the purchase, by its agent, of the property of the Pacific Insurance Company, of California, and took possession today. The Pacific is practically wound up.

Weather warm and rainy. Great numbers of stock are dying in British Columbia for want of feed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—The Republicans of Tippecanoe County, Ind., in convention assembled, instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for G. S. Orth for Governor, and fully endorsed the present Administration, and recommended the renomination of Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President in 1872.

—Seven buildings were burned at Brainerd, Minn., on the 1st inst., including Walter's wholesale liquor store, Fairbanks' flour and feed store, the Scandinavian Hotel, and three other stores. Loss about $20,000.

—On Thursday night last, near Springfield, O., John Deffenbach, a farmer, while feeding his cattle, was attacked by unknown person, beaten senseless, and robbed of $40. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

Pensions to Soldiers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Much injustice, it seems is done several classes of soldiers under our present pension laws. First, the soldiers of 1812 gets a pension for sixty days' service; but, for a service of fifty-nine days, he gets nothing; a most unfair discrimination indeed. A land-warrant is given to any proving a service of fourteen days in the same war. Second, the wounded soldiers of 1862 gets no back pension, if he does not apply before 1867. Third, the soldiers discharged under two years' service does not get his $100 bounty, though he may have served twenty-three months and twenty-nine days. I will send a petition to Congress in January, asking that justice may be done the above soldiers. I want all persons interested to send me their names, that I may present them in said petition.

PRIVATE HARDESTY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

—There is splendid news of the Italian coral fishery during the past summer; 311 boats left Torre del Greco during April and May for the coasts of Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa, and (with the loss of one) returned lately laden with coral to the value of 3,000,000 francs. The government dues are 6,865 francs. The number of men employed in the fishery was 3,110.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, on the 16th day of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$542,400.79
Overdrafts		7,260.84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	$108,500.00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	800.00	
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	38,468.11	
		147,768.11
Due from banks		170,044.85
Furniture and fixtures (safes)		2,500.00
Current expenses		3,062.71
Checks and other cash items	$7,467.29	
Exchanges for Clearing House	77,294.28	
Cash on hand	145,162.57	
		229,924.14
		$1,103,061.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Premium on bonds	$40.45	
Exchange	451.40	
Interest	2,368.08	
Profit and loss	4,558.35	
		7,418.28
Circulation outstanding		97,500.00
Deposits		848,143.26
		$1,103,061.54

Extract from Circular sent Correspondents of

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

WITH ABOVE REPORT.

"DEAR SIR: We beg to hand you herewith a copy of our report made to the Comptroller of the Currency on the 16th inst. In addition, we give below a statement of our operations in 'loans and discounts' from and since the date of the fire. Of 'U. S. Bonds to secure circulation' we hold $75,000 of U. S. Sixes of '81, and $33,500 10-40s, worth, at present quotations, about $10,000 more than they stand at on our books."

Amount of loans and discounts, Oct. 7, 1871	$909,544.32
Amount matured and paid from Oct. 7 to Dec. 16, and all losses charged to profit and loss	699,285.31
Leaving, of paper made prior to the fire, not yet matured, on which we estimate a loss not exceeding $10,000 or $15,000	$210,259.21
Loans and discounts since Oct. 7 to Dec. 16, on hand	332,141.58
Amount of loans and discounts Dec. 16	$542,400.79

COPY OF

REPORT OF DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS

OF THE

Second National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1872; made to Comptroller of Currency Jan. 6, 1872.

1. Earnings on hand (exclusive of surplus) at date of last report		$16,602.51
2. Gross earnings of the bank since last report, July 1, 1871		53,478.80
3. Amount (if any) taken from surplus fund, to meet dividends, losses, etc.		None
Total		$70,081.31
From which deduct:		
4. For expenses and taxes (including tax on earnings)	$28,021.69	
5. For premiums paid and charged off	None	
6. For bad debts and other losses charged off	41,332.10	
		$69,353.79
Net earnings at disposal of bank		$727.52
Disposed of as follows:		
7. Dividend of —— per cent (on capital of $——)		None
8. Carried to surplus fund		None
9. Total earnings on hand at date (exclusive of surplus)		$727.52
Net earnings, as above		$727.52
10. Total net earnings as National Bank (exclusive of taxes). 11. Total dividends as National Bank (exclusive of taxes). [Ledger containing these items destroyed by fire Oct. 9.]		
12. Present surplus fund, proper		$50,000.00

State of Illinois, County of Cook.

I, Edward I. Tinkham, Cashier of "The Second National Bank of Chicago," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of January, 1872.

M. SCHWEISTHAL, Notary Public.

NOTE—This report is to be made semi-annually to the Comptroller of the Currency. If no dividend has been declared, the report is still required, showing the earnings of the bank, and the disposition of the same.

J. A. ELLIS, President.
EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

On the morning of Monday, Jan. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,060,593.86	
Overdrafts	24,624.63	
Bad debts	none	
		$2,085,618.49
Bank lot and building		250,000.00
Other real estate		2,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		12,437.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation at par		672,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	$309,250.00	
Premium on same	35,804.05	
		345,054.05
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$287,005.54	
Due from other banks and bankers	150,356.16	
		437,361.70
Cash items, including revenue stamps	$8,756.03	
Checks for Clearing House	212,270.08	
Gold and silver coin at par	81,684.11	
Legal tender notes and national currency	1,033,232.63	
		1,335,922.85
		$5,141,894.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided earnings	$485,105.28	
Less bad debts and suspended paper charged off	$95,651.81	
Less appropriation for building	100,000.00	
Less depreciation on building	50,000.00	
	245,651.81	
Circulation outstanding		219,453.47
Municipal and U. S. taxes		563,620.60
Contingent fund for repairs to building (unexpended)		24,017.77
Due depositors	$2,246,078.98	31,579.04
Due banks and bankers	997,335.00	
		3,243,413.98
		$5,141,894.26

Saml. M. Nickerson, President.
L. J. Gage, Cashier.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINE.

Attention of capitalists and others interested in the manufacture of Brick is called to a machine for producing every grade and description, including the finest article of front pressed brick. For simplicity and cheapness of construction it is superior to all other machines. The principle is a novel one, never before adopted, entirely dispenses with pressure in every form, and manufactures from the crude clay. Guaranteed to produce a fine article of brick, with well-defined angles and edges, and a smooth surface, compact and solid in form, and able to resist the action of fire, absorb no moisture, crumbling no dampness to walls; also to be of a strength and solidity to sustain the greatest pressure. For further information address
ANTHONY ELTON,
1290 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

***And Special Flavorings* Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.**

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Offices, 41 South Canal and 448 State-st.
Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 299 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 299 West Randolph st.
Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 16 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 13 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 23 South Canal st.
O. L. [illegible], 266 1/2 Michigan-av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 24 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson
ADAM L. ROBB, 674 Wabash-av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State st.
Auction and Commission.
PETERSMITH (late 73 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 609 State st.
C.T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor. Washington-st.
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. w. cor. Wab. av. & 22d.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st., old stand.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake
Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 422 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 683 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 8 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Scot & Winslow), Nixon Bldg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 11 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 130 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 740 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 11 and 13 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables) 755 and 797 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 641 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 111 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 195 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 105 to 107 Canal
DEERSON & STOTT, 239 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 65 S. Canal st. and 598 Wabash av.
T. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door e. of bridge
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 103 South Canal st., and 533 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 590 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 780 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 94 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 611 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 309 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C.M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 206 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't
M. D. WELLS & CO., 615 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 291 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 604 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 25 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHON & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 256 West Washington-st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 175 and 189 East Madison st.
Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 168 E. Monroe st.
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 627 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 633 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail.)
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 873 Wabash av.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 485 State
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 179 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 573 Wabash av.
Coffees, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, Board of Trade Building, Room 2.
G. D. DICKINSON, 267 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 45 S. Canal st. Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 132 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 262 South Canal st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., [illegible] Canal st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 228 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., e. side Mich. av. N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 41 S. Canal-st. Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
H. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 784 Mich. av. Lakefront.
TERRY, KELLOGG & CO., Board of Trade Bl'dg.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 73 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 83 S. Green.
Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs Supplies.
AMOS BROWN & CO., 35 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
F. & E. JAEGER, 165 Mich. av. [illegible]
BURRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor. office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1003 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 602 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 367 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 684 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 29th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W. Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 352 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 654 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st., near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 33 Mad. st. & 133 23d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor. Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 846 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 676 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st. and 83 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 361 W. Madison and 207 & 383 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 207 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 319 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 75 East Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Steam Heating, Hotel Ranges
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.
Furniture.
A. F. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 391 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 14, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 285 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
M. H. PATTISON, 123 W. Randolph st.
N. S. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 209 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
FARON, TEMPLE & CO., 50 and 51 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 26 Union Central Building.
Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 573 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers; Now DURAND & POWERS, Durand, Powers & Moss (late) cor. Green & W'sh'n
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 260 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. M. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 631 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 184 and 186 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 135 Michigan av.
[illegible]
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1006 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 32 W. Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 249 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 784 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 132 West Randolph st.
Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 385 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av. near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 187 Michigan av.
KELLOGG, HUNT & CO., 75 and 77 Lake st.
LAMBEE & NORTH, 45 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 400 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 26th & State.
MACKENZIE, 75 W. Madison and 683 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 567 Wabash av.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 165 23d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second, & 313 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 369 State st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 246 Michigan av.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan av.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 337 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 233 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 375 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 7[illegible] Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 593 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 85 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 16, cor. LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 491 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, S. T. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison st.
REPUBLIC, 234 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 288 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 726 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 846 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 36 W. Washington
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 596 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., W. side, near to Carroll.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 395 Wabash av.
GILES, 24 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FINFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 225 West Madison st.
M. W. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. H. MAYO & CO., 462 State and 97 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 200 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 362 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 586 Wabash av.
Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 8 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. RANSOM & CO., 228 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 19 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & ROHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
R. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 525 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 451 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 67 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 285 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 24 Canal st. Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 220 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 209 Wabash av.
B. F. CORBIN, 186 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 330 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 580 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Randolph st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 866 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. B. LEAKE, 18 Nixon B'd'g cor Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 49 S. Canal st.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 694 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 389 Wab. av.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
M. W. ROBINSON, 233 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 487 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 386 State st.
SAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 389 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 464 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 150 West Madison st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 451 Wabash av.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 550 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. B. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av.
PAGE BRO. & CO., 36 North Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 272 West Randolph st.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 187 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.
Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), Grand 91 West Lake-st.
Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 19th and Canal
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 59 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 87 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 261 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 145 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 151 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
P. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 34 to 37 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 1 Eldridge st., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 69 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 168 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 264 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 59 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 and 335 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 157 South Halsted st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph st.
NIXON, KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 65 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 381 and 383 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 634 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 569 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 656 Wabash av
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1/2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab. av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 18th.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G.D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments
J. BAUER, 270 and 684 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph
W. W. KIMBALL, 630 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 661 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 81 S. Carpenter
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 298 Michigan av.
R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph
Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & EGGE, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN & DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 569 Michigan av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 488 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 330 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 283 Michigan av.
H. O. STONE, 472 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and Lasalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 123 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WHITE & CO., 59 East Harrison st.
Reapers and Mowers.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake st.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 155 Dearborn
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 74 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 168 E. Monroe st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 118 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 Mich. av.
Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 134 South Halsted st.
"ELIAS," J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 223 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 91 W. Randolph st., cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 280 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 388 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 867 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 22 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 235 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 338 West Madison. Branch Office, 161 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 673 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. B. FOSTER, 11 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. B. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 267 Wab. av., and 89 W. Washington
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 231 West Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 152 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 48 South Canal st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 98 West Madison st.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
F. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TERRALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 241 Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison st.
Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 123 Fifth av.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. & V. Buren.
Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 18 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. K. GODFREY, 587 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 173 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 480 Wabash av.
CHAS. K. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
J. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 137 Twenty-second
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 969 Wabash av.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 389 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 479 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. Van Buren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor State and 15th sts.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
KIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 36 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
Vinegar.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.
Varnish Manufacturer.
BERRY BROS., (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 86 and 88 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 46 and 47 South Canal st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson
Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:15 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡[illegible] a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, via PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡[illegible] a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Genera. Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 13, 1871, and until further notice passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	*7:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	†7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Peoria Passenger	*[illegible] a m	*[illegible] p m
Gilman Passenger	5:15 p m	9:[illegible] a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*[illegible]	*[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	*[illegible]
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:20 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*7:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:[illegible] a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*[illegible] p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:05 p m
Kansas City fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:40 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:20 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex., via Main Line	*6:30 p m	*6:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex., via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ||Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison sts., Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and at Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:25 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:30 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡[illegible] a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*[illegible]	*[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*[illegible]	*[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	6:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:05 p m	9:55 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:00 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific night express	*10:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 a m	*3:15 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:30 p m	*6:20 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*[illegible]
Milwaukee express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	6:30 p m
Mail	*5:30 a m	6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	8:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 112, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must contain a stipulation, in writing, that the Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by —— sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Emery & McFarland, in the Galvanized Iron Cornice and Roofing business, at 27 and 29 West Randolph-st., Chicago, is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place by F. J. Emery & Brother.

F. J. EMERY.
T. W. McFARLAND.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Ackerman and Gustav Schilling has ceased this day by limitation. Jacob Ackerman will carry on the business, pay the debts of the old firm, and collect all outstandings.

JACOB ACKERMAN.
GUSTAV SCHILLING.

December 28, 1871.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line of Specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 454 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 103 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 365 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Inclose stamp for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, dealers in Raw Furs and Buffalo Robes, have removed to their old stand, No. 249 Lake-st., between Franklin and Market.